

L 12



San Francisco Public Library

Government Information Center
San Francisco Public Library
100 Larkin Street, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

REFERENCE BOOK

Not to be taken from the library



SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1223 06044 2671

CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE ANNUAL REPORT 1992



**Pete Wilson
Governor
State of California**

**Sandra R. Smoley, R.N.
Secretary**

**S. Kimberly Belshe'
Director**

Health and Welfare Agency Department of Health Services

REF
614.5993
C1285
1992

~~Brooks~~

**BROOKS
HALL**



L12

San Francisco Public Library

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

last copy sfp/

REFERENCE BOOK

Not to be taken from the Library

CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE ANNUAL REPORT 1992

Prepared by
Donna Zukowski
Juan Ruiz, M.D., M.P.H.

OFFICE OF AIDS HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIOLOGY BRANCH

George Rutherford, M.D.
Deputy Director
Prevention Services

Wayne Sauseda
Chief
Office of AIDS

October, 1994

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

APR 17 1995

**SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLIC LIBRARY**



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
California State Library Califa/LSTA Grant

<http://archive.org/details/cahivser199294cali>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

714/744 P STREET

P.O. BOX 942732

SACRAMENTO, CA 94234-7320

(916) 323-7415



TO: Interested Parties

SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE ANNUAL REPORT - 1992

I am pleased to make available to you the California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report. The data in this report were gathered in 1992 by local health departments in collaboration with the State and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The data have been useful to many local health departments in monitoring the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic locally, targeting prevention activities and other services, and making other public health policy decisions.

I hope you find the summary data useful in your local HIV serosurveillance activities as well as the community HIV prevention planning process. If you have any questions about this annual report, please contact Juan D. Ruiz, M.D., M.P.H. at (916) 324-8441.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wayne E. Sauseda", is positioned above the typed name.

Wayne E. Sauseda, Chief
Office of AIDS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS would like to thank the following people for sharing their time and expertise during the development of this report:

Tim Livermore, MD, MPH, Corinna Tempelis, MPH, Alameda County Health Care Services; Juan Reardon, MD, MPH, Contra Costa County Department of Health Services; Marilyn Mitchell, Fresno County Health Services Agency; David K. Martin, BSN, PHN, Kern County Health Department; Wesley Ford, MA, MPH, County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services; Elaine Weston, PHN, Marin County AIDS Program, Department of Health and Human Services; Dave Kimbrough, DHSc, MPH, Monterey County Department of Health Services; Douglas F. Moore, PhD, County of Orange Health Care Agency; Victoria Jauregui, County of Riverside Health Services Agency; Jesus Garcia, PHN, County of Sacramento Department of Health and Human Services; Alexander Taylor, MPH, County of San Bernardino Department of Public Health; Michele M. Ginsberg, MD, County of San Diego Department of Health Services; Sean Nguyen, San Francisco Department of Public Health; Patty Blomberg, MPH, MS, San Joaquin County Public Health Services, (now with California Department of Corrections); Marsha Bollinger, San Luis Obispo County Health Department; Felicia Gentile, MPH, San Mateo County Department of Public Health; Dave Snyder, MPH, Santa Clara County Department of Public Health; Deborah J. Wechsler, RN, MPH, County of Santa Cruz Health Services Agency; Odessa Pinnock, PHN, Solano County Health Services Department; Paula Owens, County of Sonoma Public Health Department; Hazel G. Wallace, DrPH, City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services; and Ikram Jahangiri, MD, MPH, City of Berkeley Department of Health and Human Services.

Additionally, special acknowledgement is given to the following persons:

George Lemp, DrPH, San Francisco Department of Public Health; Tim Kellogg, MA, San Francisco Department of Public Health; Mark D. Weber, PhD, County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services; Michael J. Hughes, MS, Chief, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office of AIDS; Phil Langrish, PhD, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office of AIDS; John Mikanda, MD, MPH, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office of AIDS; Renato Littaua, DVM, MPVM, HIV/AIDS Care Branch, Office of AIDS; Ricardo Lopez, DVM, MPVM, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office of AIDS; and Mr. Marty Edeline, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE ANNUAL REPORT 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background and Summary of Findings	iv
Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics	1
Drug Treatment Centers	87
Survey of Childbearing Women	123
California Blood Banks and Plasma Centers	127
Civilian Applicants for Military Service	131

SURVEY OF CLIENTS ATTENDING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS (TABLES AND GRAPHS)

California Regions, Selected California Counties and Cities by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	3
Homosexual and Bisexual Men, Selected California Counties and Cities, by Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	11
Heterosexual Males, Selected California Counties and Cities, by Race/Ethnicity	15
Heterosexual Females, Selected California Counties and Cities, by Race/Ethnicity	16
Heterosexual Males, Selected California Counties and Cities, by Age-Group	18
Heterosexual Females, Selected California Counties and Cities, by Age-Group	19
Alameda County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	21
Contra Costa County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	24
Fresno County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	27
Kern County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	30

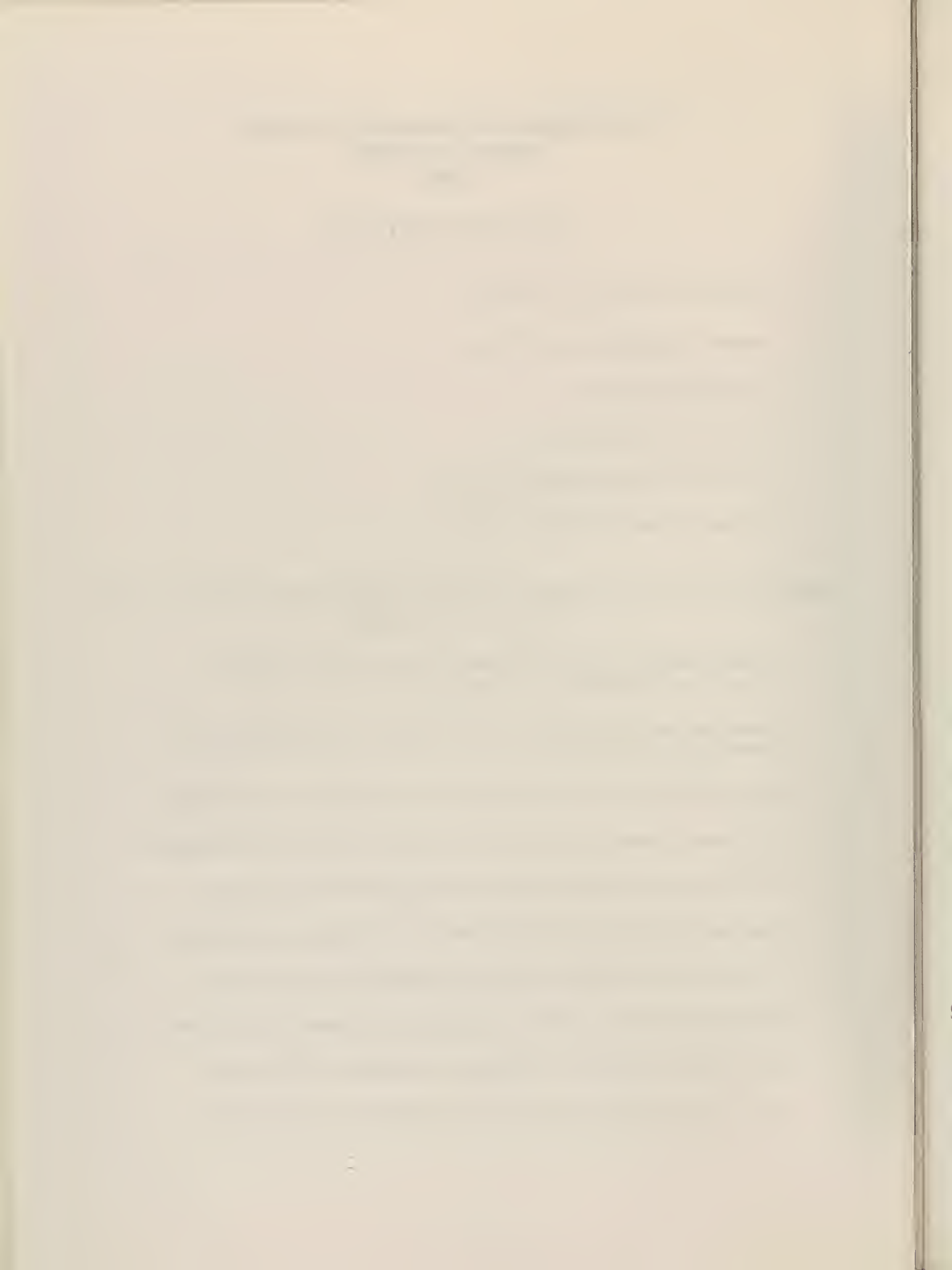


TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Los Angeles County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	33
Marin County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	36
Monterey County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	39
Orange County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group.....	42
Riverside County,by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group.....	45
Sacramento County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	48
San Bernardino County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	51
San Diego County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	54
San Francisco County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	57
San Joaquin County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	60
San Luis Obispo County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	63
San Mateo County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	66
Santa Clara County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	69
Santa Cruz County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	72
Solano County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	75
Sonoma County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	78
Long Beach City, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	81
Berkeley City, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	84

SURVEY OF INJECTION DRUG USERS ENTERING METHADONE TREATMENT (TABLES AND GRAPHS)

Selected California Counties, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	89
--	----

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Alameda County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	96
Contra Costa County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group ..	99
Fresno County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	102
Los Angeles County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group ..	105
San Diego County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	108
San Francisco County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group ..	111
San Joaquin County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group ...	114
San Mateo County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	117
Santa Clara County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity and Age-Group	120

SURVEY OF CHILDBEARING WOMEN

Childbearing Women, Selected California Counties, by Age-Group and Race-Ethnicity.....	125
---	-----

RESULTS OF HIV SCREENING OF CALIFORNIA BLOOD BANKS AND PLASMA CENTERS

Units Collected, Selected California Blood Banks	129
Units Collected, Selected California Plasma Centers	130

RESULTS OF HIV SCREENING OF CIVILIAN APPLICANTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Civilian Applicants for Military Service, Selected California Counties	133
Civilian Applicants for Military Service, Selected California Counties, by Age-Group and Race/Ethnicity.....	134

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

8. The eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

10. The tenth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

HIV SENTINEL SEROSURVEILLANCE IN CALIFORNIA

Background

Since the summer of 1988, the California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (CDHS/OA) has participated in the Family of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Seroprevalence Surveys funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The objectives of sentinel serosurveillance are 1) to provide state and local health officials and the general public with information on the HIV prevalence in various populations, so that education and prevention programs can be developed, targeted, and evaluated; 2) to indicate the magnitude and extent of HIV infection by demographic and behavioral subgroup and by geographic area; 3) to indicate regional and national changes over time in the prevalence of infection in specific populations defined by HIV risk behaviors and demographic characteristics; and 4) to assist in projecting the number of children and adults who will develop HIV-associated illness and require medical care.

The serosurveys are clinic-based and are conducted annually in selected sentinel sites throughout the State. They are designed to establish baseline HIV seroprevalence rates, monitor HIV trends in known high-risk or cross-over groups, and serve as an early warning system for the possible spread of HIV from these groups into the general population.

All of these surveys use anonymous, unlinked (blinded) HIV testing. In unlinked surveys, samples gathered from discarded blood originally collected from consecutive eligible clients for routine diagnostic purposes are tested for HIV antibodies after all personal identifying information has been removed. The HIV test results as well as risk information obtained from medical records cannot be linked to specific individuals.

This summary reports results of the HIV serosurveillance activities from surveys in sentinel sites in California during 1992. The selected clinical settings included sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics and drug treatment centers (DTC). In addition, this report includes data obtained from other sources: the Survey in Childbearing Women, HIV screening by blood collection agencies of blood donations, and HIV screening by the Department of Defense of civilian applicants for military service.

All of the surveys in this report measure HIV seroprevalence, which is the proportion of persons who have serologic evidence of HIV infection at a given time. Seroprevalence is influenced by the rate of new HIV infections (incidence) and by attrition of HIV-infected persons from the population under study, often through illness or death.

HIV seroprevalence is a good indicator of future morbidity and health delivery needs because it measures the level of HIV infection in a population. Seroprevalence data from a single site should be interpreted with caution because the representativeness of the sample population may be subtly changing.

Summary of Major Findings

During 1992, HIV seroprevalence rates were highest among men who had sex with men in nearly every participating STD clinic. Statewide the HIV seroprevalence at the clinics was 2.3%. Men represented 64.1% (31,614) of the total STD population of which 3.2% (1,009) were HIV seropositive. Women represented 35.6% (17,557) of the total STD population of which 0.6% (111) were HIV seropositive. HIV seroprevalence rates varied by regions in California. Rates were highest in San Francisco (9.4%) and San Diego (3.9%) and lowest in the Central Valley (0.8%).

HIV seroprevalence among injecting drug users entering drug treatment centers was 4.4% (373). Statewide, men represented 65.8% (5,582) of the total DTC population of which 245 (4.4%) were HIV seropositive. Women represented 33.9% (2,876) of the total DTC population of which 126 (4.4%) were HIV seropositive. Statewide, HIV seroprevalence was higher among African Americans (14.3%) than among Whites (2.7%).

The seroprevalence estimate for childbearing women in selected California counties was 0.07% (7 per 10,000) in 1992, corresponding to 1 in every 1,429 live births. County-specific seroprevalence rates ranged from 0.00% to 0.28% for 1992. Seroprevalence was highest among African American women (0.43%; 43 per 10,000) compared to rates among White (0.04%; 4 per 10,000), Latina (0.05%; 5 per 10,000), and Asian/Pacific Islander (0.01%; 1 per 10,000) women.

SEXUALLY
TRANSMITTED
DISEASE CLINICS



SURVEYS OF ADULTS ATTENDING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD) CLINICS

STD clinics serve persons at increased risk of infection due to unprotected sex and other behaviors such as injecting drug use. During 1992, STD clinics in 22 local health departments¹ conducted unlinked surveys. Serum samples from clients who were being evaluated for a possible STD and who had not visited the clinic in the previous 3 months were included in the survey. Clients attending the clinic for follow-up visits, solely for HIV testing, or for evaluation of HIV infection were excluded. Eligible specimens were selected consecutively to meet a sample size of at least 500 women at each clinic. In all, 49,326 serum samples were tested during 1992.

This report summarizes results for 1992 from 41 STD clinics in selected California counties and cities that submitted at least 500 serum specimens each. Statewide, the seroprevalence at the clinics was 2.3%.

Men represented 64.1% (31,614) of the total STD population of which 3.2% (1,009) were HIV seropositive. Women represented 35.6% (17,557) of the total STD population of which 0.6% (111) were HIV seropositive. Seroprevalence was highest among men who reported sex with men who injected drugs (30.7%) followed by men who have sex with men (28.5%) and heterosexual persons of both sexes who injected drugs (for men 4.9%; for females 4.2%). Among clients who reported no sex with men or injection drug use, the seroprevalence was higher for men (1.0%) than for women (0.4%).

HIV seroprevalence rates varied by regions in California. Seroprevalence rates were highest in San Francisco (9.4%) and San Diego (3.9%) and lowest in the Central Valley (0.8%).

Thirty-nine percent (19,168) of the specimens tested in the STD clinics were from African American clients; 30% (14,685) were from Latinas/os; 27% (13,114) were from Whites; and 3.0% (1,346) were from Asian/Pacific Islanders. Seroprevalence rates for White men (4.5%) were higher than rates among African American (2.9%) and Latino (2.5%) men. Seroprevalence rates for African American (1.0%) and Latina (0.5%) women were higher than rates among White women (0.3%).

STD clinics serve large numbers of HIV-infected persons. HIV surveillance in these clinics provides important information about populations at greatest risk for HIV infection. Serosurveillance may also provide an early warning of the heterosexual spread of HIV infection, since those at greatest risk of heterosexual transmission are likely to be those also at risk of acquiring other STDs.

¹ Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Long Beach, and Berkeley.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
By California Regions
1992**

Regions²	Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics		
	Number Tested	Number Positive³	Prevalence Rate (%)
Central Coast	3,654	51	1.4
North Valley	3,860	36	0.9
Central Valley	4,732	38	0.8
South Valley	5,629	52	0.9
San Diego	2,017	79	3.9
Los Angeles	17,366	420	2.4
San Francisco	3,272	307	9.4
Bay Area	8,796	138	1.6
Total⁴	49,326	1121	2.3

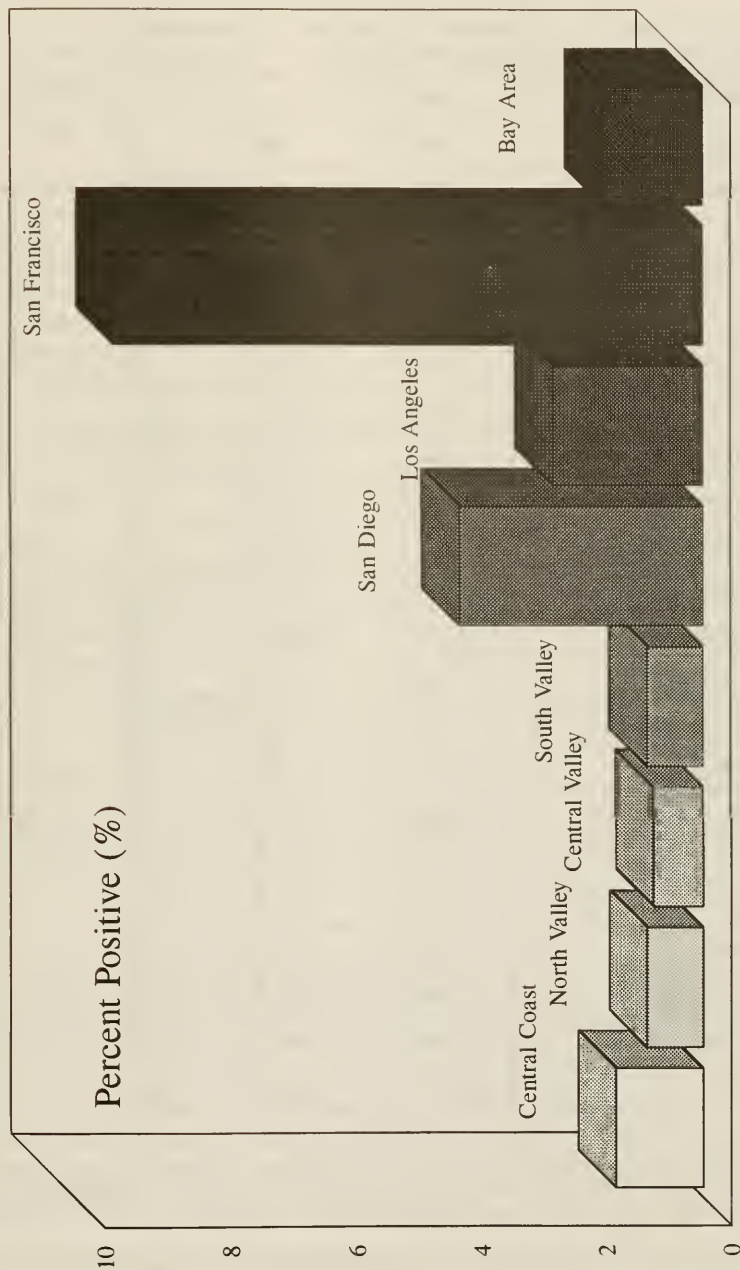
¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²Central Coast = Long Beach, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Luis Obispo. Northern Valley = Sacramento, Solano, and Sonoma. Central Valley = Fresno, Kern, and San Joaquin. Southern Valley = Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside. Bay Area = City of Berkeley, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, and Santa Clara.

³All Positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot assay.

⁴Count for Number Tested does not agree with other categories due to one record with missing county variable.

HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending STD Clinics by Region (Selected California Counties and Cities) 1992



Central Coast = Long Beach City, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Luis Obispo Counties. Northern Valley = Sacramento, Solano, and Sonoma Counties. Central Valley = Fresno, Kern, and San Joaquin Counties. Southern Valley = Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. Bay Area = City of Berkeley, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
1992**

Selected Counties and Cities	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
Alameda	1,594	21	1.3
Contra Costa	1,360	16	1.2
Fresno	1,434	18	1.3
Kern	888	8	0.9
Los Angeles	17,366	420	2.4
Marin	1,502	13	0.9
Monterey	1,203	16	1.3
Orange	1,791	21	1.2
Riverside	1,183	14	1.2
Sacramento	1,533	11	0.7
San Bernardino	2,655	17	0.6
San Diego	2,017	79	3.9
San Francisco	3,272	307	9.4
San Joaquin	2,410	12	0.5
San Luis Obispo	729	1	0.1
San Mateo	315	4	1.3
Santa Clara	2,225	39	1.8
Santa Cruz	442	7	1.6
Solano	1,341	16	1.2
Sonoma	986	9	0.9
Long Beach	1,280	27	2.1
Berkeley	1,800	45	2.5
Total ³	49,326	1,121	2.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Count for Number Tested does not agree with other categories due to one record with missing county variable.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Transmission Category
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	2,147	611	28.5
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	140	43	30.7
Heterosexual IDU ³	900	44	4.9
Hemophilia	4	1	25.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV ⁴	9,770	113	1.2
Blood Recipient ⁵	206	3	1.5
Heterosexual ⁶	17,721	171	1.0
Unknown Risk	726	23	3.2
Sub-Total MALE	31,614	1,009	3.2
FEMALE			
IDU ³	579	24	4.2
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV ⁴	6,261	39	0.6
Blood Recipient ⁵	224	2	0.9
Heterosexual ⁶	9,691	37	0.4
Unknown Risk	802	9	1.1
Sub-Total FEMALE	17,557	111	0.6
Missing Gender	156	1	0.6
Total	49,327	1,121	2.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Los Angeles accounts for 96% of this transmission category because they did not have the category "Contact Unknown Risk." Refer to individual county tables for clarification.

⁵Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁶Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	8,468	380	4.5
African American	12,359	355	2.9
Latino	9,529	240	2.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	758	21	2.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	85	8	9.4
None of the Above ³	415	5	1.2
Sub-Total MALE	31,614	1,009	3.2
FEMALE			
White	4,646	16	0.3
African American	6,809	71	1.0
Latina	5,156	23	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	588	1	0.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	72	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	286	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	17,557	111	0.6
Missing Gender	156	1	0.6
Total	49,327	1,121	2.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

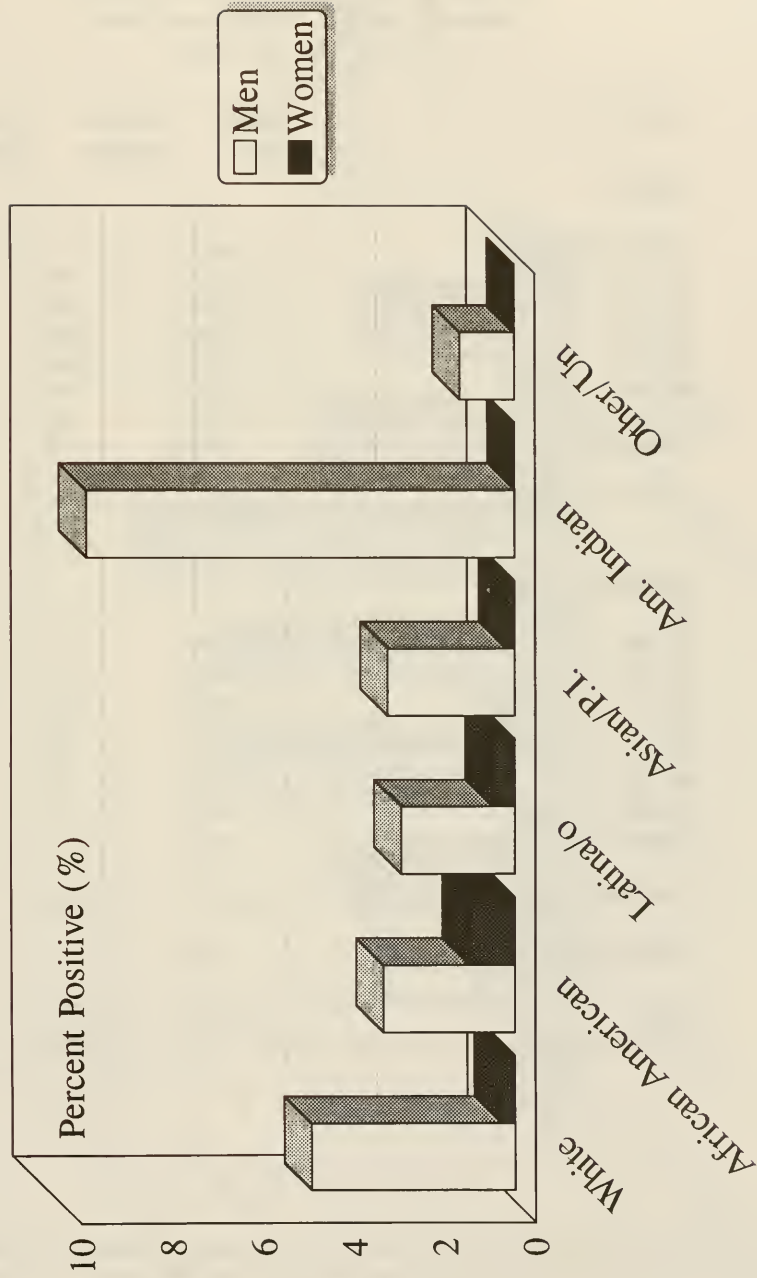
³Includes other race and unknown race.

HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Clients Attending STD Clinics

by Selected California Counties and Cities

by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

1992



**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Age-Group
1992**

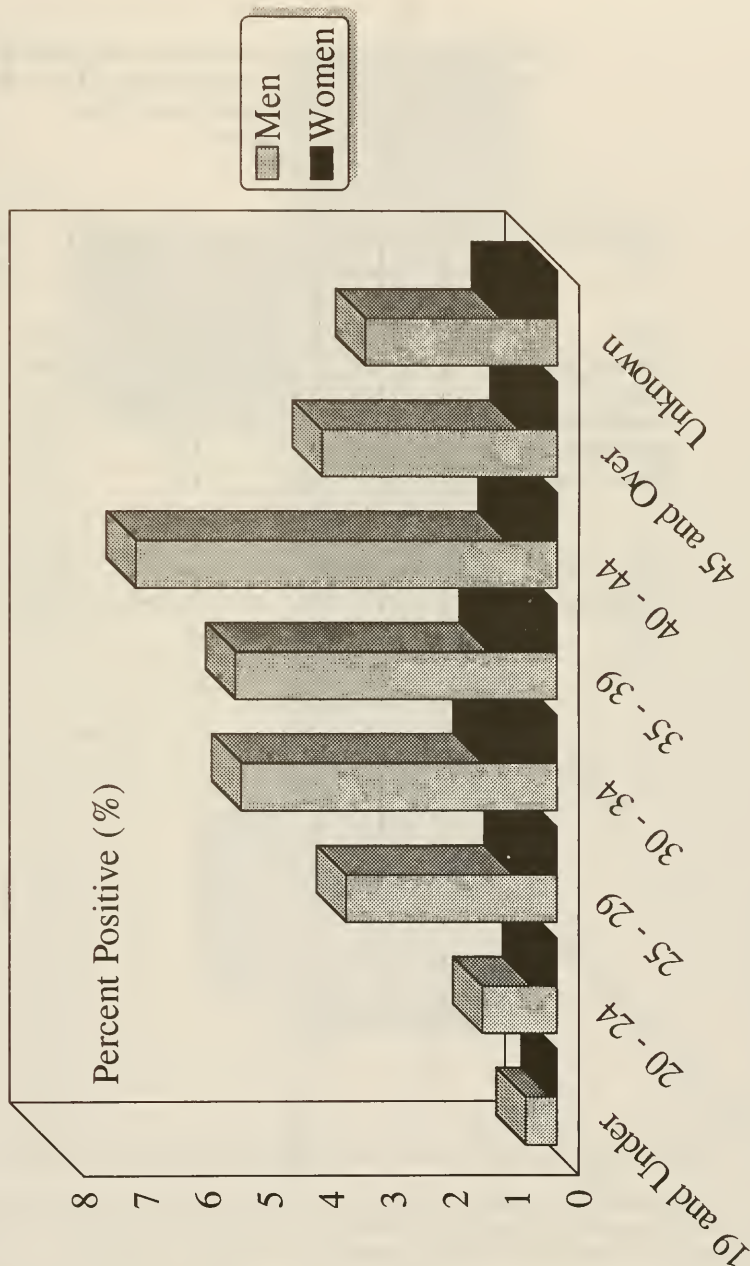
Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	3,404	17	0.5
20 - 24	8,385	97	1.2
25 - 29	7,119	245	3.4
30 - 34	5,066	259	5.1
35 - 39	3,256	169	5.2
40 - 44	1,941	132	6.8
45 and Over	2,186	82	3.8
Unknown	257	8	3.1
Sub-Total MALE	31,614	1,009	3.2
FEMALE			
19 and Under	3,294	4	0.1
20 - 24	4,443	17	0.4
25 - 29	3,484	24	0.7
30 - 34	2,660	33	1.2
35 - 39	1,719	19	1.1
40 - 44	950	8	0.8
45 and Over ¹	890	5	0.6
Unknown	117	1	0.9
Sub-Total FEMALE	17,557	111	0.6
Missing Gender	156	1	0.6
Total	49,327	1,121	2.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Clients Attending STD Clinics

by Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Age Group
1992



California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, August 1994

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Homosexual and Bisexual Men¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive³	Prevalence Rate (%)
White	1,165	305	26.2
African American	445	165	37.1
Latino	592	157	26.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	55	15	27.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	15	8	53.3
None of the Above ⁴	15	4	26.7
Total	2,287	654	28.6

¹Includes homosexual/bisexual men who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

⁴Includes other race and unknown race.

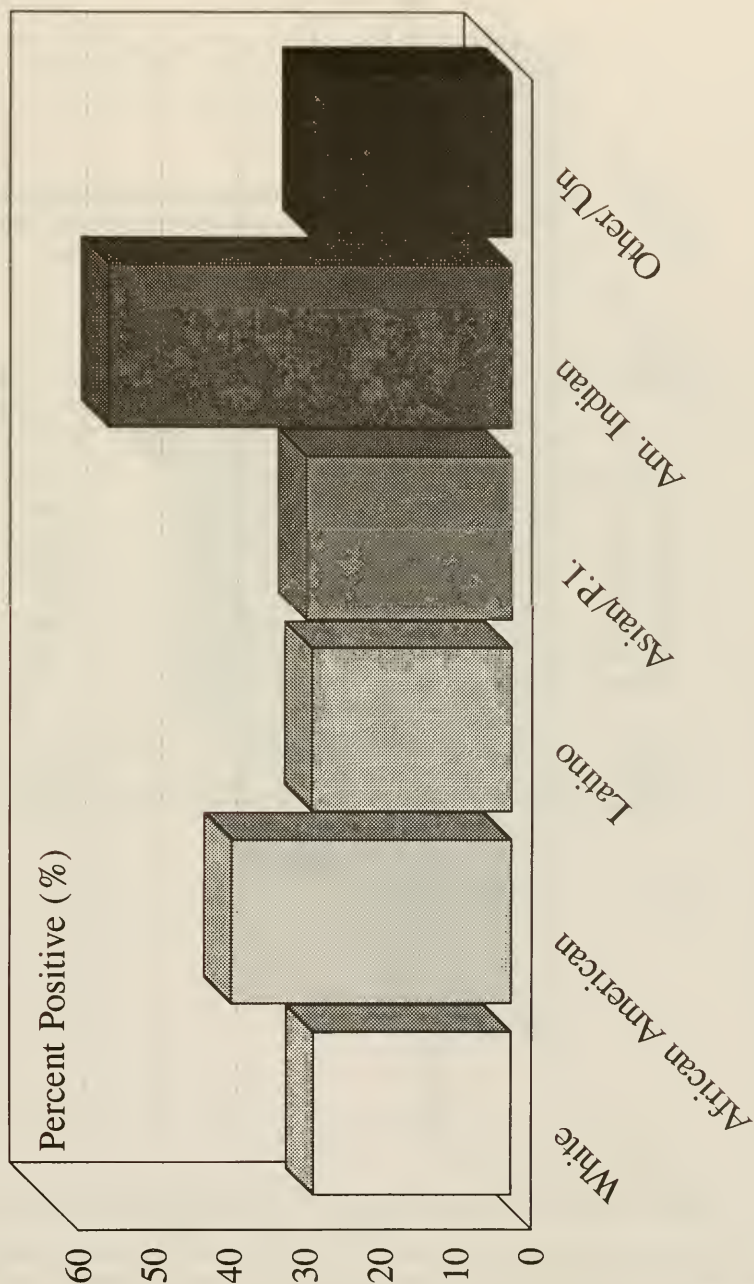
HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Gay and Bisexual Men

Attending STD Clinics

by Selected California Counties and Cities

by Race/Ethnicity

1992



**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Homosexual and Bisexual Men¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age-Group
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ³	Prevalence Rate (%)
19 and Under	75	8	10.7
20 - 24	382	59	15.4
25 - 29	566	165	29.2
30 - 34	506	176	34.8
35 - 39	321	113	35.2
40 - 44	194	80	41.2
45 and Over	217	48	22.1
Unknown	26	5	19.2
Total	2,287	654	28.6

¹Includes homosexual/bisexual men who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

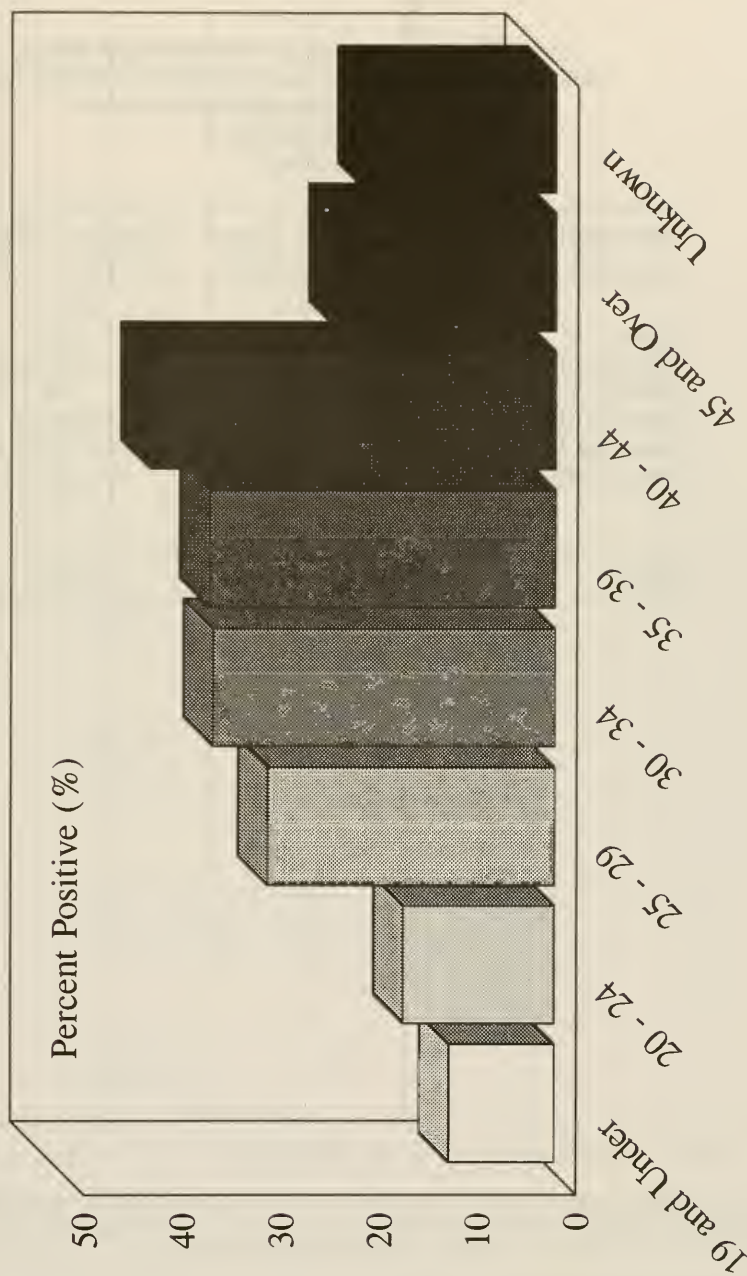
HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Gay and Bisexual Men

Attending STD Clinics

by Selected California Counties and Cities

by Age Group

1992



**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Males¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive³	Prevalence Rate (%)
White	6,261	59	0.9
African American	5,680	105	1.8
Latino	5,770	44	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	531	6	1.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	58	0	0.0
None of the Above⁴	321	1	0.3
Total	18,621	215	1.2

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

⁴Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Females¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ³	Prevalence Rate (%)
White	3,850	14	0.4
African American	2,984	35	1.2
Latina	2,720	11	0.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	435	1	0.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	57	0	0.0
None of the Above ⁴	224	0	0.0
Total	10,270	61	0.6

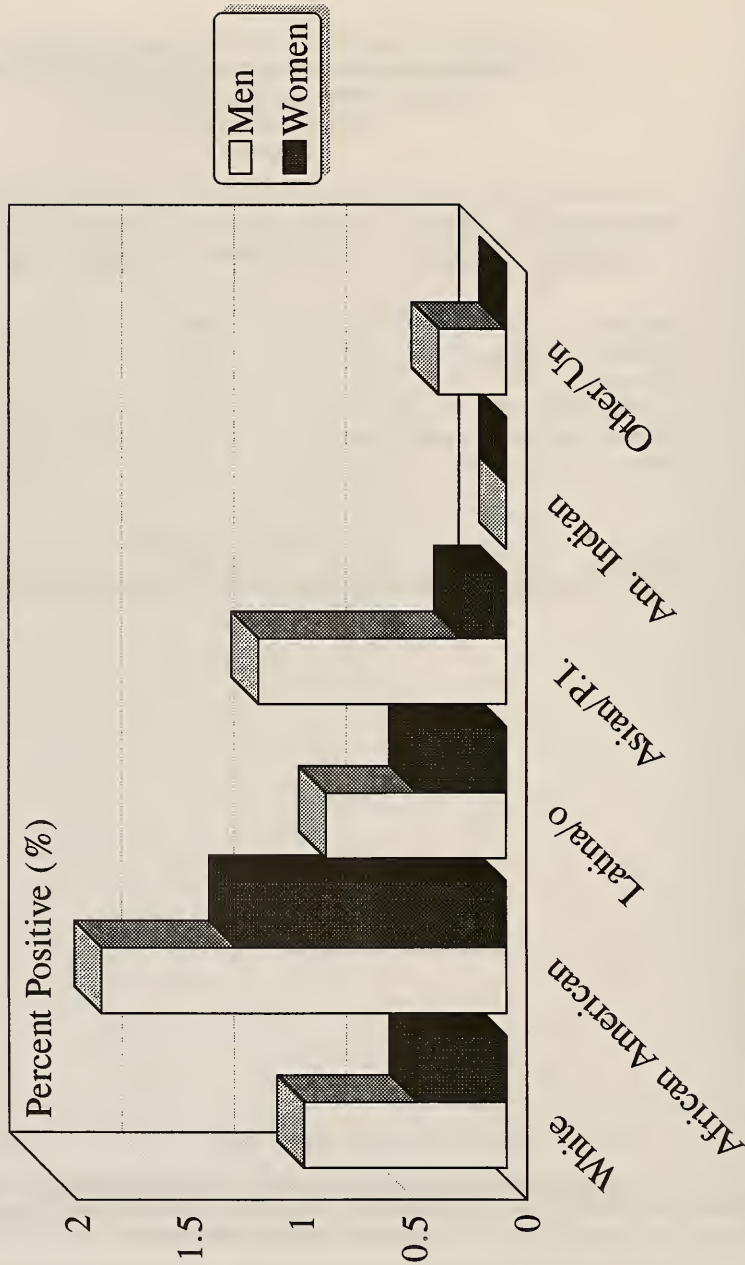
¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

⁴Includes other race and unknown race.

HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Heterosexuals Attending STD Clinics by Selected California Counties and Cities by Gender and Race/Ethnicity 1992



California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, August 1994

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Males¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age-Group
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ³	Prevalence Rate (%)
19 and Under	2,150	5	0.2
20 - 24	5,103	23	0.5
25 - 29	4,141	43	1.0
30 - 34	2,783	48	1.7
35 - 39	1,850	37	2.0
40 - 44	1,168	35	3.0
45 and Over	1,210	21	1.7
Unknown	216	3	1.4
Total	18,621	215	1.2

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Females¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age-Group
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ³	Prevalence Rate (%)
19 and Under	2,037	1	0.0
20 - 24	2,615	8	0.3
25 - 29	1,935	11	0.6
30 - 34	1,452	17	1.2
35 - 39	982	16	1.6
40 - 44	584	5	0.9
45 and Over	556	2	0.4
Unknown	109	1	0.9
Total	10,270	61	0.6

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

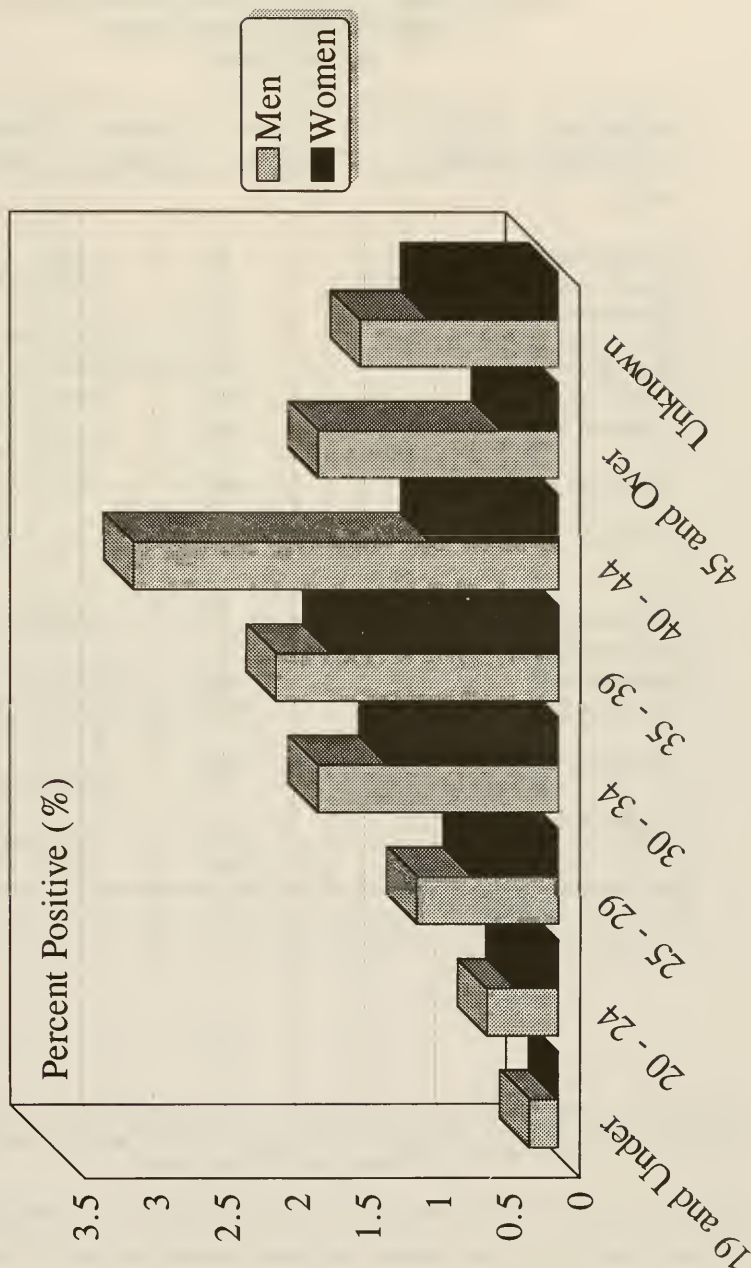
HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Heterosexuals

Attending STD Clinics

by Selected California Counties and Cities

by Gender and Age Group

1992



California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, August 1994

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Alameda County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	11	0	0.0
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	12	1	8.3
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	0	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	631	12	1.9
Unknown Risk	186	4	2.2
Sub-Total MALE	840	17	2.0
FEMALE			
IDU ³	3	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	0	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	555	3	0.5
Unknown Risk	193	1	0.5
Sub-Total FEMALE	752	4	0.5
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	1,594	21	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Alameda County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	37	1	2.7
African American	663	15	2.3
Latino	99	1	1.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	12	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	840	17	2.0
FEMALE			
White	31	0	0.0
African American	588	4	0.7
Latina	101	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	12	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	752	4	0.5
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	1,594	21	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Alameda County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	114	3	2.6
20 - 24	211	2	1.0
25 - 29	178	3	1.7
30 - 34	125	1	0.8
35 - 39	86	2	2.3
40 - 44	55	4	7.3
45 and Over	60	2	3.3
Unknown	11	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	840	17	2.0
FEMALE			
19 and Under	148	0	0.0
20 - 24	156	0	0.0
25 - 29	169	1	0.6
30 - 34	136	2	1.5
35 - 39	68	1	1.5
40 - 44	33	0	0.0
45 and Over	36	0	0.0
Unknown	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	752	4	0.5
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	1,594	21	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Contra Costa County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	35	4	11.4
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	28	2	7.1
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	17	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	6	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	857	8	0.9
Unknown Risk	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	949	14	1.5
FEMALE			
IDU ³	17	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	20	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	4	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	348	2	0.6
Unknown Risk	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	394	2	0.5
Missing Gender	17	0	0.0
Total	1,360	16	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Contra Costa County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	370	8	2.2
African American	333	4	1.2
Latino	198	1	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	1	4.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	24	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	949	14	1.5
FEMALE			
White	156	0	0.0
African American	137	2	1.5
Latina	86	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	394	2	0.5
Missing Gender	17	0	0.0
Total	1,360	16	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Contra Costa County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	104	0	0.0
20 - 24	229	0	0.0
25 - 29	218	4	1.8
30 - 34	153	1	0.7
35 - 39	100	2	2.0
40 - 44	51	3	5.9
45 and Over	66	4	6.1
Unknown	28	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	949	14	1.5
FEMALE			
19 and Under	70	0	0.0
20 - 24	86	0	0.0
25 - 29	85	0	0.0
30 - 34	68	0	0.0
35 - 39	38	0	0.0
40 - 44	25	2	8.0
45 and Over	17	0	0.0
Unknown	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	394	2	0.5
Missing Gender	17	0	0.0
Total	1,360	16	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Fresno County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	11	3	27.3
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	1	1	100.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	5	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	1	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	4	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	940	7	0.7
Unknown Risk	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	965	11	1.1
FEMALE			
IDU ³	15	2	13.3
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	2	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	436	4	0.9
Unknown Risk	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	460	6	1.3
Missing Gender	9	1	11.1
Total	1,434	18	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Fresno County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	183	2	1.1
African American	203	4	2.0
Latino	531	5	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	32	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	13	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	965	11	1.1
FEMALE			
White	130	1	0.8
African American	114	5	4.4
Latina	192	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	7	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	460	6	1.3
Missing Gender	9	1	11.1
Total	1,434	18	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Fresno County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	119	0	0.0
20 - 24	272	2	0.7
25 - 29	222	2	0.9
30 - 34	136	1	0.7
35 - 39	75	1	1.3
40 - 44	47	4	8.5
45 and Over	89	1	1.1
Unknown	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	965	11	1.1
FEMALE			
19 and Under	93	0	0.0
20 - 24	111	0	0.0
25 - 29	74	0	0.0
30 - 34	63	6	9.5
35 - 39	55	0	0.0
40 - 44	29	0	0.0
45 and Over	32	0	0.0
Unknown	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	460	6	1.3
Missing Gender	9	1	11.1
Total	1,434	18	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Kern County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	11	2	18.2
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	13	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	5	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	487	3	0.6
Unknown Risk	2	1	50.0
Sub-Total MALE	519	6	1.2
FEMALE			
IDU ³	12	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	12	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	322	2	0.6
Unknown Risk	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	351	2	0.6
Missing Gender	18	0	0.0
Total	888	8	0.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified homosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Kern County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	171	2	1.2
African American	150	3	2.0
Latino	189	1	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	519	6	1.2
FEMALE			
White	117	0	0.0
African American	97	2	2.1
Latina	129	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	351	2	0.6
Missing Gender	18	0	0.0
Total	888	8	0.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Kern County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	99	0	0.0
20 - 24	136	1	0.7
25 - 29	91	1	1.1
30 - 34	53	0	0.0
35 - 39	55	2	3.6
40 - 44	31	1	3.2
45 and Over	35	1	2.9
Unknown	19	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	519	6	1.2
FEMALE			
19 and Under	92	0	0.0
20 - 24	92	1	1.1
25 - 29	53	0	0.0
30 - 34	52	0	0.0
35 - 39	25	0	0.0
40 - 44	15	0	0.0
45 and Over	13	0	0.0
Unknown	9	1	11.1
Sub-Total FEMALE	351	2	0.6
Missing Gender	18	0	0.0
Total	888	8	0.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Los Angeles County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	748	230	30.8
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	45	18	40.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	231	12	5.2
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV ⁴	9,421	105	1.1
Blood Recipient ⁵	148	2	1.4
Heterosexual ⁶	0	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	88	3	3.4
Sub-Total MALE	10,681	370	3.5
FEMALE			
IDU ³	187	6	3.2
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV ⁴	5,994	37	0.6
Blood Recipient ⁵	179	1	0.6
Heterosexual ⁶	0	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	324	6	1.9
Sub-Total FEMALE	6,684	50	0.8
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	17,366	420	2.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴For Los Angeles Heterosexuals are included in this category.

⁵Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁶Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks. For Los Angeles see Sex Partner at Risk for HIV.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Los Angeles County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	1,004	77	7.8
African American	6,220	163	2.6
Latino	3,286	122	3.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	120	4	3.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10	2	20.0
None of the Above ³	41	2	4.9
Sub-Total MALE	10,681	370	3.5
FEMALE			
White	592	2	0.3
African American	3,619	36	1.0
Latina	2,317	12	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	115	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	30	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	6,684	50	0.8
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	17,366	420	2.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Los Angeles County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	1,121	5	0.5
20 - 24	2,840	38	1.3
25 - 29	2,450	104	4.2
30 - 34	1,802	92	5.1
35 - 39	1,147	68	5.9
40 - 44	582	36	6.2
45 and Over	738	27	3.7
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	10,681	370	3.5
FEMALE			
19 and Under	1,142	3	0.3
20 - 24	1,675	9	0.5
25 - 29	1,422	13	0.9
30 - 34	1,120	15	1.3
35 - 39	690	3	0.4
40 - 44	341	3	0.9
45 and Over	294	4	1.4
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	6,684	50	0.8
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	17,366	420	2.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Marin County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	43	9	20.9
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	4	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	11	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	4	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	817	3	0.4
Unknown Risk	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	880	12	1.4
FEMALE			
IDU ³	14	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	9	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	598	1	0.2
Unknown Risk	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	622	1	0.2
Missing Gender	0	0	0
Total	1,502	13	0.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Marin County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	519	6	1.2
African American	102	1	1.0
Latino	235	4	1.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	1	5.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	880	12	1.4
FEMALE			
White	360	1	0.3
African American	77	0	0.0
Latina	152	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	10	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	622	1	0.2
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,502	13	0.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Marin County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	105	0	0.0
20 - 24	169	1	0.6
25 - 29	178	2	1.1
30 - 34	144	4	2.8
35 - 39	126	1	0.8
40 - 44	88	3	3.4
45 and Over	68	1	1.5
Unknown	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	880	12	1.4
FEMALE			
19 and Under	141	0	0.0
20 - 24	108	0	0.0
25 - 29	110	0	0.0
30 - 34	97	1	1.0
35 - 39	75	0	0.0
40 - 44	45	0	0.0
45 and Over	45	0	0.0
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	622	1	0.2
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,502	13	0.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Monterey County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	27	4	14.8
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	3	1	33.3
Heterosexual IDU ³	9	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	0	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	3	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	674	8	1.2
Unknown Risk	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	719	13	1.8
FEMALE			
IDU ³	10	1	10.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	0	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	457	2	0.4
Unknown Risk	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	472	3	0.6
Missing Gender	12	0	0.0
Total	1,203	16	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Monterey County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	230	5	2.2
African American	121	0	0.0
Latino	331	6	1.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	24	2	8.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	9	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	719	13	1.8
FEMALE			
White	178	2	1.1
African American	92	0	0.0
Latina	171	1	0.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	7	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	472	3	0.6
Missing Gender	12	0	0.0
Total	1,203	16	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Monterey County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	78	0	0.0
20 - 24	182	2	1.1
25 - 29	177	3	1.7
30 - 34	120	3	2.5
35 - 39	69	2	2.9
40 - 44	44	1	2.3
45 and Over	32	1	3.1
Unknown	17	1	5.9
Sub-Total MALE	719	13	1.8
FEMALE			
19 and Under	94	0	0.0
20 - 24	108	0	0.0
25 - 29	98	0	0.0
30 - 34	74	1	1.4
35 - 39	43	2	4.7
40 - 44	26	0	0.0
45 and Over	22	0	0.0
Unknown	7	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	472	3	0.6
Missing Gender	12	0	0.0
Total	1,203	16	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Orange County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	85	12	14.1
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	33	1	3.0
Hemophilia	1	1	100.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	13	1	7.7
Blood Recipient ⁴	3	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	1,043	4	0.4
Unknown Risk	17	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,197	19	1.6
FEMALE			
IDU ³	35	1	2.9
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	7	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	533	1	0.2
Unknown Risk	7	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	583	2	0.3
Missing Gender	11	0	0.0
Total	1,791	21	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Orange County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	424	12	2.8
African American	94	2	2.1
Latino	629	5	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	44	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,197	19	1.6
FEMALE			
White	190	0	0.0
African American	41	1	2.4
Latina	325	1	0.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	583	2	0.3
Missing Gender	11	0	0.0
Total	1,791	21	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Orange County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	116	1	0.9
20 - 24	331	4	1.2
25 - 29	308	4	1.3
30 - 34	205	6	2.9
35 - 39	99	0	0.0
40 - 44	71	3	4.2
45 and Over	61	1	1.6
Unknown	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,197	19	1.6
FEMALE			
19 and Under	111	1	0.9
20 - 24	157	0	0.0
25 - 29	113	0	0.0
30 - 34	88	1	1.1
35 - 39	50	0	0.0
40 - 44	25	0	0.0
45 and Over	33	0	0.0
Unknown	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	583	2	0.3
Missing Gender	11	0	0.0
Total	1,791	21	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Riverside County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	29	6	20.7
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	3	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	7	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	682	5	0.7
Unknown Risk	8	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	731	11	1.5
FEMALE			
IDU ³	7	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	8	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	1	100.0
Heterosexual ⁵	427	2	0.5
Unknown Risk	8	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	451	3	0.7
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,183	14	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Riverside County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	285	7	2.5
African American	185	2	1.1
Latino	229	1	0.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	26	1	3.8
Sub-Total MALE	731	11	1.5
FEMALE			
White	197	0	0.0
African American	103	3	2.9
Latina	130	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	14	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	451	3	0.7
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,183	14	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Riverside County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	90	2	2.2
20 - 24	213	2	0.9
25 - 29	192	1	0.5
30 - 34	104	2	1.9
35 - 39	67	1	1.5
40 - 44	25	0	0.0
45 and Over	39	3	7.7
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	731	11	1.5
FEMALE			
19 and Under	88	0	0.0
20 - 24	128	1	0.8
25 - 29	91	0	0.0
30 - 34	66	1	1.5
35 - 39	32	0	0.0
40 - 44	18	0	0.0
45 and Over	28	1	3.6
Unknown	0	0	0
Sub-Total FEMALE	451	3	0.7
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,183	14	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Sacramento County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	34	3	8.8
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	35	0	0.0
Hemophilia	1	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	8	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	806	6	0.7
Unknown Risk	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	893	9	1.0
FEMALE			
IDU ³	24	1	4.2
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	24	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	8	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	572	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	11	1	9.1
Sub-Total FEMALE	639	2	0.3
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,533	11	0.7

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Sacramento County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	406	4	1.0
African American	348	3	0.9
Latino	103	2	1.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	19	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	893	9	1.0
FEMALE			
White	308	2	0.7
African American	214	0	0.0
Latina	90	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	8	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	639	2	0.3
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,533	11	0.7

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Sacramento County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	109	0	0.0
20 - 24	255	1	0.4
25 - 29	203	2	1.0
30 - 34	138	2	1.5
35 - 39	88	2	2.3
40 - 44	58	1	1.7
45 and Over	41	0	0.0
Unknown	1	1	100.0
Sub-Total MALE	893	9	1.0
FEMALE			
19 and Under	121	0	0.0
20 - 24	187	0	0.0
25 - 29	121	0	0.0
30 - 34	95	1	1.1
35 - 39	55	1	1.8
40 - 44	29	0	0.0
45 and Over	31	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	639	2	0.3
Missing Gender	1	11	0.7
Total	1,533	11	0.7

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Bernardino County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	38	6	15.8
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	6	1	16.7
Heterosexual IDU ³	60	2	3.3
Hemophilia	1	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	50	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	13	1	7.7
Heterosexual ⁵	1,394	6	0.4
Unknown Risk	67	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,629	16	1.0
FEMALE			
IDU ³	27	1	3.7
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	47	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	18	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	885	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	41	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,018	1	0.1
Missing Gender	8	0	0.0
Total	2,655	17	0.6

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	506	4	0.8
African American	518	11	2.1
Latino	496	1	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	85	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,629	16	1.0
FEMALE			
White	380	0	0.0
African American	238	0	0.0
Latina	276	1	0.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	36	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	84	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,018	1	0.1
Missing Gender	8	0	0.0
Total	2,655	17	0.6

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Bernardino County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	211	0	0.0
20 - 24	515	6	1.2
25 - 29	334	2	0.6
30 - 34	210	4	1.9
35 - 39	152	3	2.0
40 - 44	81	1	1.2
45 and Over	108	0	0.0
Unknown	18	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,629	16	1.0
FEMALE			
19 and Under	199	0	0.0
20 - 24	294	0	0.0
25 - 29	194	1	0.5
30 - 34	111	0	0.0
35 - 39	93	0	0.0
40 - 44	47	0	0.0
45 and Over	67	0	0.0
Unknown	13	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,018	1	0.1
Missing Gender	8	0	0.0
Total	2,655	17	0.6

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Diego County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	124	44	35.5
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	3	1	33.3
Heterosexual IDU ³	5	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	0	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	1,099	22	2.0
Unknown Risk	129	8	6.2
Sub-Total MALE	1,360	75	5.5
FEMALE			
IDU ³	3	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	0	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	568	3	0.5
Unknown Risk	82	1	1.2
Sub-Total FEMALE	653	4	0.6
Missing Gender	4	0	0.0
Total	2,017	79	3.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Diego County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	595	46	7.7
African American	393	15	3.8
Latino	325	13	4.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	31	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	10	1	10.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,360	75	5.5
FEMALE			
White	287	1	0.4
African American	158	2	1.3
Latina	162	1	0.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	653	4	0.6
Missing Gender	4	0	0.0
Total	2,017	79	3.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Diego County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	100	0	0.0
20 - 24	375	3	0.8
25 - 29	320	23	7.2
30 - 34	231	21	9.1
35 - 39	141	13	9.2
40 - 44	84	8	9.5
45 and Over	98	5	5.1
Unknown	11	2	18.2
Sub-Total MALE	1,360	75	5.5
FEMALE			
19 and Under	101	0	0.0
20 - 24	183	2	1.1
25 - 29	126	1	0.8
30 - 34	100	1	1.0
35 - 39	58	0	0.0
40 - 44	36	0	0.0
45 and Over	48	0	0.0
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	653	4	0.6
Missing Gender	4	0	0.0
Total	2,017	79	3.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Francisco County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	650	226	34.8
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	50	19	38.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	104	7	6.7
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	66	4	6.1
Blood Recipient ⁴	7	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	1,575	36	2.3
Unknown Risk	43	7	16.3
Sub-Total MALE	2,495	299	12.0
FEMALE			
IDU ³	43	3	7.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	27	1	3.7
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	688	4	0.6
Unknown Risk	17	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	775	8	1.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	3,272	307	9.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Francisco County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	1,035	162	15.7
African American	787	73	9.3
Latino	519	49	9.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	123	9	7.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	26	5	19.2
None of the Above ³	5	1	20.0
Sub-Total MALE	2,495	299	12.0
FEMALE			
White	286	1	0.4
African American	229	3	1.3
Latina	163	4	2.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	80	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	15	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	775	8	1.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	3,272	307	9.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Francisco County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	140	2	1.4
20 - 24	563	19	3.4
25 - 29	585	65	11.1
30 - 34	516	90	17.4
35 - 39	286	58	20.3
40 - 44	194	41	21.1
45 and Over	194	22	11.3
Unknown	17	2	11.8
Sub-Total MALE	2,495	299	12.0
FEMALE			
19 and Under	100	0	0.0
20 - 24	212	1	0.5
25 - 29	190	2	1.1
30 - 34	105	1	1.0
35 - 39	88	4	4.5
40 - 44	50	0	0.0
45 and Over	27	0	0.0
Unknown	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	775	8	1.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	3,272	307	9.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Joaquin County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	12	0	0.0
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	9	1	11.1
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	10	1	10.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	1,546	9	0.6
Unknown Risk	136	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,713	11	0.6
FEMALE			
IDU ³	8	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	2	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	605	1	0.2
Unknown Risk	73	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	688	1	0.1
Missing Gender	9	0	0.0
Total	2,410	12	0.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Joaquin County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	354	2	0.6
African American	399	5	1.3
Latino	844	4	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	64	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	50	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,713	11	0.6
FEMALE			
White	177	0	0.0
African American	221	1	0.5
Latina	234	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	23	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	688	1	0.1
Missing Gender	9	0	0.0
Total	2,410	12	0.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Joaquin County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	280	0	0.0
20 - 24	415	1	0.2
25 - 29	360	2	0.6
30 - 34	215	2	0.9
35 - 39	146	1	0.7
40 - 44	115	5	4.3
45 and Over	170	0	0.0
Unknown	12	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,713	11	0.6
FEMALE			
19 and Under	165	0	0.0
20 - 24	169	0	0.0
25 - 29	120	1	0.8
30 - 34	85	0	0.0
35 - 39	58	0	0.0
40 - 44	37	0	0.0
45 and Over	51	0	0.0
Unknown	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	688	1	0.1
Missing Gender	9	0	0.0
Total	2,410	12	0.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Luis Obispo County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	11	1	9.1
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	7	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	9	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	402	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	8	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	439	1	0.2
FEMALE			
IDU ³	5	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	21	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	259	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	286	0	0.0
Missing Gender	4	0	0.0
Total	729	1	0.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Luis Obispo County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	327	1	0.3
African American	29	0	0.0
Latino	71	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	439	1	0.2
FEMALE			
White	201	0	0.0
African American	17	0	0.0
Latina	46	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	286	0	0.0
Missing Gender	4	0	0.0
Total	729	1	0.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Luis Obispo County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	48	0	0.0
20 - 24	160	0	0.0
25 - 29	85	0	0.0
30 - 34	57	0	0.0
35 - 39	35	1	2.9
40 - 44	21	0	0.0
45 and Over	23	0	0.0
Unknown	10	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	439	1	0.2
FEMALE			
19 and Under	70	0	0.0
20 - 24	72	0	0.0
25 - 29	49	0	0.0
30 - 34	30	0	0.0
35 - 39	23	0	0.0
40 - 44	24	0	0.0
45 and Over	13	0	0.0
Unknown	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	286	0	0.0
Missing Gender	4	0	0.0
Total	729	1	0.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Mateo County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	13	3	23.1
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	1	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	1	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	180	1	0.6
Unknown Risk	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	196	4	2.0
FEMALE			
IDU ³	1	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	0	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	97	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	99	0	0.0
Missing Gender	20	0	0.0
Total	315	4	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Mateo County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	78	3	3.8
African American	27	1	3.7
Latino	76	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	196	4	2.0
FEMALE			
White	39	0	0.0
African American	19	0	0.0
Latina	31	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	99	0	0.0
Missing Gender	20	0	0.0
Total	315	4	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Mateo County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	13	0	0.0
20 - 24	47	0	0.0
25 - 29	52	0	0.0
30 - 34	32	0	0.0
35 - 39	21	0	0.0
40 - 44	13	2	15.4
45 and Over	14	2	14.3
Unknown	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	196	4	2.0
FEMALE			
19 and Under	12	0	0.0
20 - 24	27	0	0.0
25 - 29	19	0	0.0
30 - 34	21	0	0.0
35 - 39	6	0	0.0
40 - 44	9	0	0.0
45 and Over	2	0	0.0
Unknown	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	99	0	0.0
Missing Gender	20	0	0.0
Total	315	4	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Santa Clara County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	97	20	20.6
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	7	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	65	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	108	1	0.9
Blood Recipient ⁴	8	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	1,364	14	1.0
Unknown Risk	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,652	35	2.1
FEMALE			
IDU ³	6	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	21	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	516	4	0.8
Unknown Risk	7	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	552	4	0.7
Missing Gender	21	0	0.0
Total	2,225	39	1.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Santa Clara County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	599	8	1.3
African American	274	6	2.2
Latino	641	17	2.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	96	4	4.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	40	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,652	35	2.1
FEMALE			
White	201	0	0.0
African American	57	1	1.8
Latina	213	2	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	1	2.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	32	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	552	4	0.7
Missing Gender	21	0	0.0
Total	2,225	39	1.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Santa Clara County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	152	1	0.7
20 - 24	458	5	1.1
25 - 29	352	9	2.6
30 - 34	263	10	3.8
35 - 39	161	5	3.1
40 - 44	87	2	2.3
45 and Over	90	1	1.1
Unknown	89	2	2.2
Sub-Total MALE	1,652	35	2.1
FEMALE			
19 and Under	102	0	0.0
20 - 24	123	1	0.8
25 - 29	91	2	2.2
30 - 34	70	0	0.0
35 - 39	51	1	2.0
40 - 44	27	0	0.0
45 and Over	40	0	0.0
Unknown	48	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	552	4	0.7
Missing Gender	21	0	0.0
Total	2,225	39	1.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Santa Cruz County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	27	4	14.8
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	5	1	20.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	20	1	5.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	9	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	291	1	0.3
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	352	7	2.0
FEMALE			
IDU ³	7	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	9	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	69	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	86	0	0.0
Missing Gender	4	0	0.0
Total	442	7	1.6

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Santa Cruz County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	202	5	2.5
African American	12	0	0.0
Latino	130	2	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	352	7	2.0
FEMALE			
White	58	0	0.0
African American	3	0	0.0
Latina	23	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	86	0	0.0
Missing Gender	4	0	0.0
Total	442	7	1.6

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Santa Cruz County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	40	0	0.0
20 - 24	104	2	1.9
25 - 29	69	3	4.3
30 - 34	51	1	2.0
35 - 39	41	0	0.0
40 - 44	29	1	3.4
45 and Over	17	0	0.0
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	352	7	2.0
FEMALE			
19 and Under	19	0	0.0
20 - 24	25	0	0.0
25 - 29	5	0	0.0
30 - 34	12	0	0.0
35 - 39	13	0	0.0
40 - 44	2	0	0.0
45 and Over	10	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	86	0	0.0
Missing Gender	4	0	0.0
Total	442	7	1.6

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Solano County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	11	2	18.2
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	8	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	2	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	706	10	1.4
Unknown Risk	17	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	745	12	1.6
FEMALE			
IDU ³	9	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	13	1	7.7
Blood Recipient ⁴	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	548	3	0.5
Unknown Risk	13	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	585	4	0.7
Missing Gender	11	0	0.0
Total	1,341	16	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Solano County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	231	2	0.9
African American	346	9	2.6
Latino	130	1	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	30	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	7	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	745	12	1.6
FEMALE			
White	215	2	0.9
African American	244	2	0.8
Latina	85	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	11	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	585	4	0.7
Missing Gender	11	0	0.0
Total	1,341	16	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Solano County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	128	0	0.0
20 - 24	208	4	1.9
25 - 29	152	0	0.0
30 - 34	125	5	4.0
35 - 39	55	0	0.0
40 - 44	47	2	4.3
45 and Over	27	1	3.7
Unknown	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	745	12	1.6
FEMALE			
19 and Under	124	0	0.0
20 - 24	170	1	0.6
25 - 29	99	2	2.0
30 - 34	87	1	1.1
35 - 39	56	0	0.0
40 - 44	25	0	0.0
45 and Over	21	0	0.0
Unknown	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	585	4	0.7
Missing Gender	11	0	0.0
Total	1,341	16	1.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Sonoma County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	13	4	30.8
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	5	0	0.0
Hemophilia	1	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	8	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	606	3	0.5
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	634	7	1.1
FEMALE			
IDU ³	6	1	16.7
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	9	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	337	1	0.3
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	352	2	0.6
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	986	9	0.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Sonoma County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	399	6	1.5
African American	59	0	0.0
Latino	161	1	0.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	634	7	1.1
FEMALE			
White	263	2	0.8
African American	23	0	0.0
Latina	60	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	352	2	0.6
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	986	9	0.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Sonoma County
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	76	0	0.0
20 - 24	211	1	0.5
25 - 29	135	1	0.7
30 - 34	82	2	2.4
35 - 39	65	1	1.5
40 - 44	40	2	5.0
45 and Over	25	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	634	7	1.1
FEMALE			
19 and Under	112	0	0.0
20 - 24	106	0	0.0
25 - 29	51	0	0.0
30 - 34	25	1	4.0
35 - 39	32	0	0.0
40 - 44	18	1	5.6
45 and Over	8	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	352	2	0.6
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	986	9	0.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Long Beach City
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	43	14	32.6
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	6	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	2	1	50.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	701	9	1.3
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	752	24	3.2
FEMALE			
IDU ³	6	1	16.7
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	1	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	520	2	0.4
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	528	3	0.6
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,280	27	2.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Long Beach City
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	137	11	8.0
African American	373	10	2.7
Latino	204	3	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	14	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	752	24	3.2
FEMALE			
White	102	0	0.0
African American	250	2	0.8
Latina	127	1	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	16	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	528	3	0.6
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,280	27	2.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Long Beach City
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	82	2	2.4
20 - 24	209	1	0.5
25 - 29	176	10	5.7
30 - 34	122	5	4.1
35 - 39	67	2	3.0
40 - 44	33	1	3.0
45 and Over	63	3	4.8
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	752	24	3.2
FEMALE			
19 and Under	137	0	0.0
20 - 24	148	0	0.0
25 - 29	101	1	1.0
30 - 34	67	0	0.0
35 - 39	37	2	5.4
40 - 44	19	0	0.0
45 and Over	18	0	0.0
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	528	3	0.6
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,280	27	2.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Berkeley City
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	74	14	18.9
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	10	1	10.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	230	17	7.4
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	29	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	8	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	920	4	0.4
Unknown Risk	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,273	36	2.8
FEMALE			
IDU ³	134	7	5.2
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	35	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	4	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	350	2	0.6
Unknown Risk	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	526	9	1.7
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,800	45	2.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Berkeley City
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	376	6	1.6
African American	723	28	3.9
Latino	102	1	1.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	44	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6	1	16.7
None of the Above ³	22	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,273	36	2.8
FEMALE			
White	177	2	1.1
African American	268	7	2.6
Latina	43	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	13	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	526	9	1.7
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,800	45	2.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Berkeley City
1992**

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	79	1	1.3
20 - 24	282	2	0.7
25 - 29	282	4	1.4
30 - 34	182	7	3.8
35 - 39	174	4	2.3
40 - 44	145	11	7.6
45 and Over	128	7	5.5
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,273	36	2.8
FEMALE			
19 and Under	53	0	0.0
20 - 24	105	1	1.0
25 - 29	103	0	0.0
30 - 34	88	1	1.1
35 - 39	73	5	6.8
40 - 44	70	2	2.9
45 and Over	34	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	526	9	1.7
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,800	45	2.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.



DRUG
TREATMENT
CENTERS

SURVEYS OF ADULTS IN DRUG TREATMENT CENTERS

The seroprevalence survey in drug treatment centers (DTC) includes persons who enter participating DTC and who report injecting illicit drugs during the previous year. During 1992, surveys were supported in 17 centers in 9 local health departments in California.¹ During 1992, 8,486 serum samples were collected and tested of which 4.4% (373) were HIV seropositive.

HIV seroprevalence among injection drug users (IDUs) ranged by county from 1.3% to 10.3%. Statewide, men represented 65.8% (5,582) of the total DTC population of which 245 (4.4%) were HIV seropositive. Women represented 33.9% (2,876) of the total DTC population of which 126 (4.4%) were HIV seropositive. Seroprevalence was highest among men who reported sex with men (22.6%) followed by heterosexuals (4.4%). Seroprevalence was highest among lesbian/bisexual women (5.3%) followed by heterosexuals (4.4%).

Statewide, the HIV seroprevalence was higher among African Americans (14.3%) than among Whites (2.7%). Forty-eight percent (4,050) of the specimens tested were from Whites; 32% (2,699) were from Latinas/os; 17% (1,445) were from African Americans; and 1.3% (112) were from Asians/Pacific Islanders. Seroprevalence rates for African American men (14.2%) were higher than rates among White (2.7%) and Latino (2.0%) men. Seroprevalence rates for African American women (14.7%) were higher than rates among White (2.7%) and Latina (1.5%) women.

¹Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, and Santa Clara.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
Selected California Counties
1992**

Selected Counties	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
Alameda	775	45	5.8
Contra Costa	897	92	10.3
Fresno	800	16	2.0
Los Angeles³	1,904	40	2.1
San Diego	2,116	45	2.1
San Francisco	1,385	105	7.6
San Joaquin	231	3	1.3
San Mateo	246	21	8.5
Santa Clara	132	6	4.5
Total	8,486	373	4.4

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

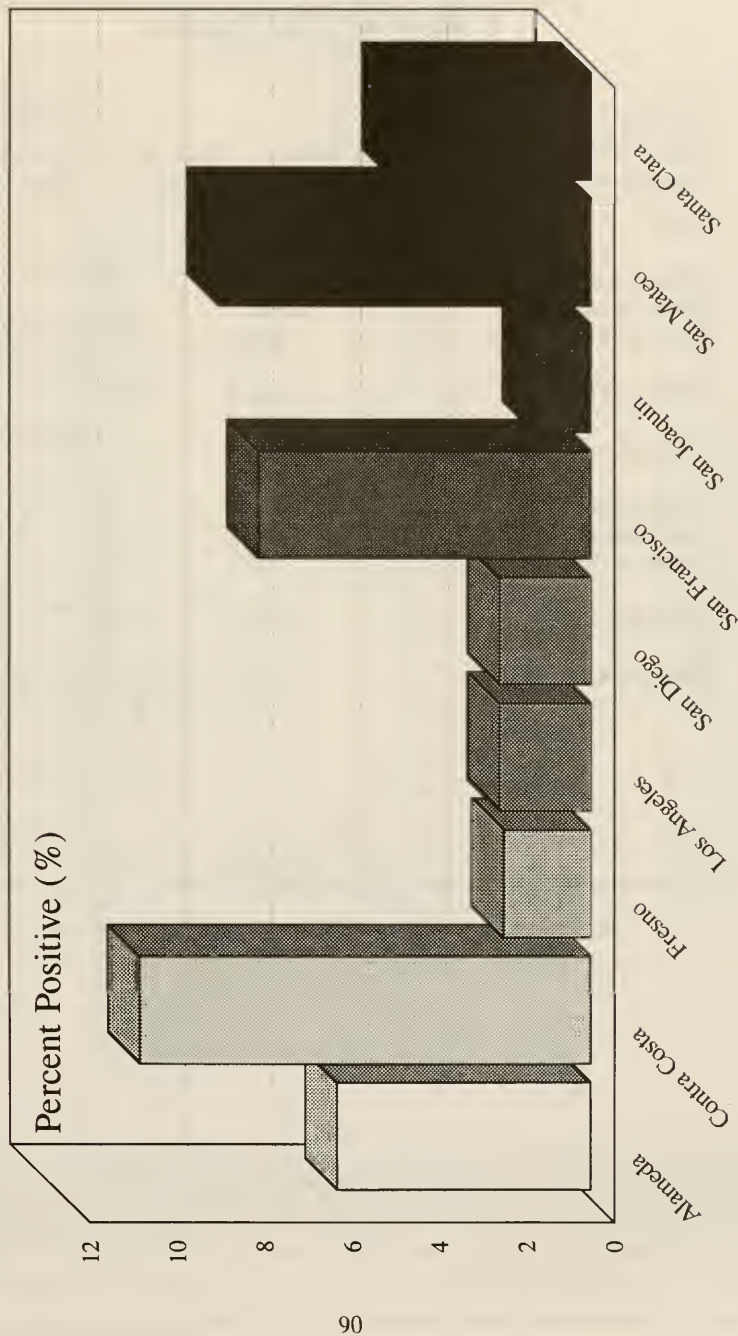
³Los Angeles did not collect variables in CY 1992 to match the criteria in footnote 1.

HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users

Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)

by Selected California Counties

1992



**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Selected California Counties
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	84	19	22.6
Heterosexual	4,980	217	4.4
Unknown Orientation	518	9	1.7
Sub-Total MALE	5,582	245	4.4
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	152	8	5.3
Heterosexual	2,403	105	4.4
Unknown Orientation	321	13	4.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	2,876	126	4.4
Missing Gender	28	2	7.1
Total	8,486	373	4.4

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed. Los Angeles did not collect variables in CY 1992 to match this criteria.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Selected California Counties
1992**

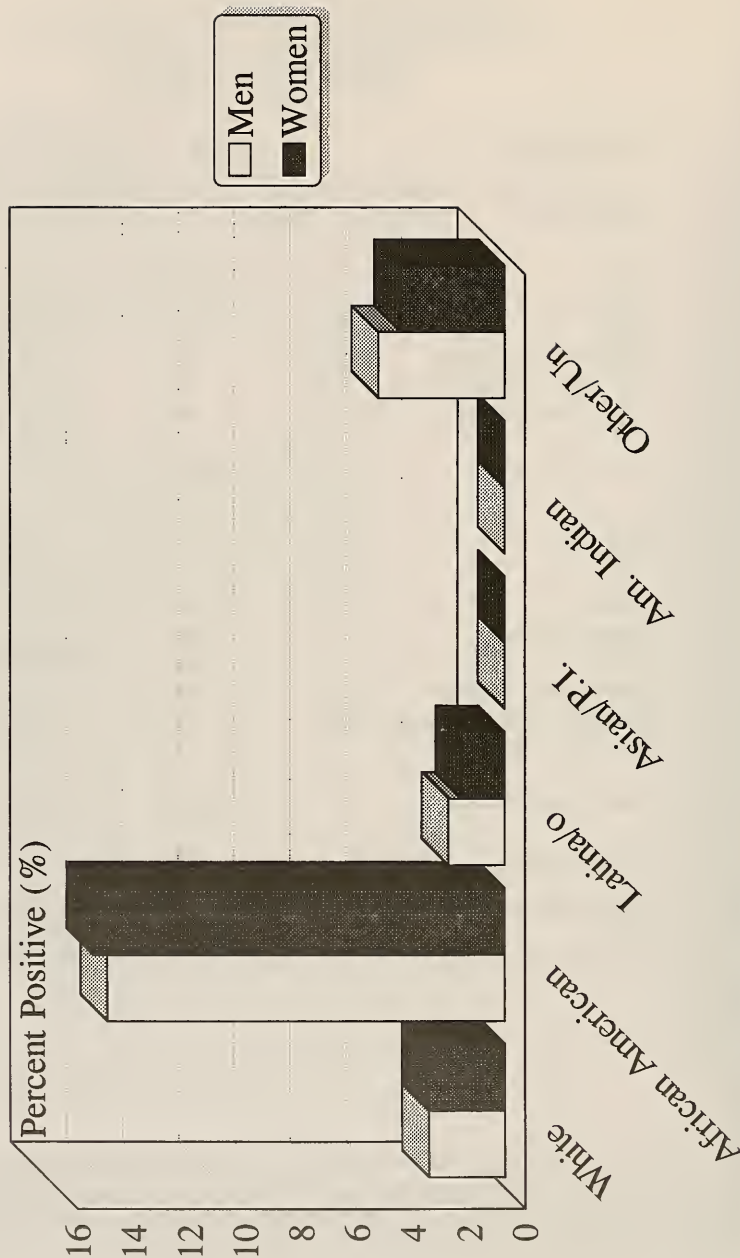
Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	2,433	65	2.7
African American	961	136	14.2
Latino	2,013	41	2.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	78	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	30	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	67	3	4.5
Sub-Total MALE	5,582	245	4.4
FEMALE			
White	1,617	44	2.7
African American	484	71	14.7
Latina	686	10	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	28	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	27	1	3.7
Sub-Total FEMALE	2,876	126	4.4
Missing Gender	28	2	7.1
Total	8,486	373	4.4

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed. Los Angeles did not collect variables in CY 1992 to match this criteria.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users Entering Methadone Treatment Programs by Selected California Counties by Gender and Race/Ethnicity 1992



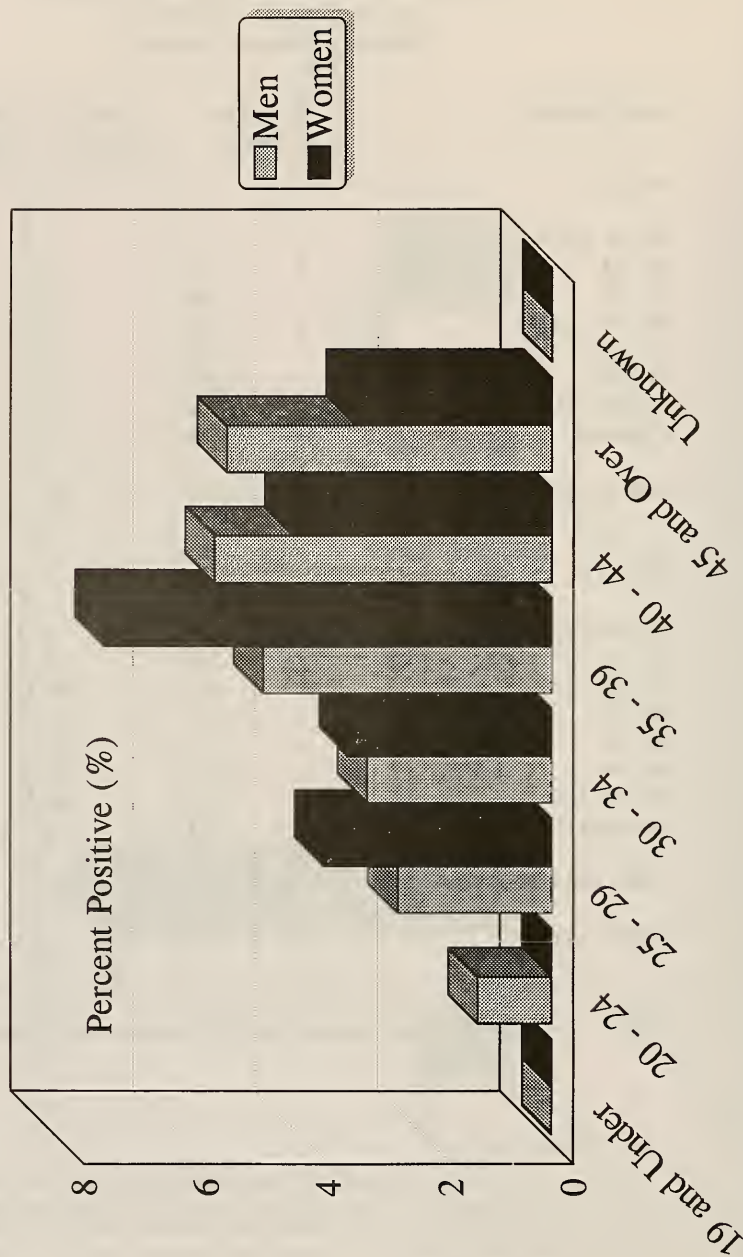
**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Selected California Counties
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	24	0	0.0
20 - 24	167	2	1.2
25 - 29	559	14	2.5
30 - 34	930	28	3.0
35 - 39	1,393	66	4.7
40 - 44	1,319	73	5.5
45 and Over	1,160	62	5.3
Unknown	30	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	5,582	245	4.4
FEMALE			
19 and Under	24	0	0.0
20 - 24	148	0	0.0
25 - 29	403	15	3.7
30 - 34	659	22	3.3
35 - 39	778	57	7.3
40 - 44	527	22	4.2
45 and Over	314	10	3.2
Unknown	23	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	2,876	126	4.4
Missing Gender	28	2	7.1
Total	8,486	373	4.4

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed. Los Angeles did not collect variables in CY 1992 to match this criteria.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users Entering Methadone Treatment Programs by Selected California Counties by Gender and Age Group 1992



California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, August 1994

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Alameda County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	5	4	80.0
Heterosexual	484	25	5.2
Unknown Orientation	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	490	29	5.9
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	10	0	0.0
Heterosexual	275	16	5.8
Unknown Orientation	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	285	16	5.6
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	775	45	5.8

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Alameda County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	176	5	2.8
African American	175	24	13.7
Latino	133	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	490	29	5.9
FEMALE			
White	126	5	4.0
African American	90	11	12.2
Latina	58	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	285	16	5.6
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	775	45	5.8

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Alameda County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	1	0	0.0
20 - 24	10	0	0.0
25 - 29	36	0	0.0
30 - 34	63	1	1.6
35 - 39	110	5	4.5
40 - 44	137	13	9.5
45 and Over	133	10	7.5
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	490	29	5.9
FEMALE			
19 and Under	0	0	0.0
20 - 24	11	0	0.0
25 - 29	33	0	0.0
30 - 34	60	0	0.0
35 - 39	83	6	7.2
40 - 44	62	7	11.3
45 and Over	36	3	8.3
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	285	16	5.6
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	775	45	5.8

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Contra Costa County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual	537	60	11.2
Unknown Orientation	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	541	60	11.1
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	12	1	8.3
Heterosexual	342	31	9.1
Unknown Orientation	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	354	32	9.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	897	92	10.3

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Contra Costa County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	292	10	3.4
African American	137	42	30.7
Latino	75	7	9.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	13	1	7.7
Sub-Total MALE	541	60	11.1
FEMALE			
White	254	10	3.9
African American	61	21	34.4
Latina	19	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	11	1	9.1
Sub-Total FEMALE	354	32	9.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	897	92	10.3

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Contra Costa County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	1	0	0.0
20 - 24	7	0	0.0
25 - 29	31	1	3.2
30 - 34	73	7	9.6
35 - 39	145	22	15.2
40 - 44	162	19	11.7
45 and Over	120	11	9.2
Unknown	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	541	60	11.1
FEMALE			
19 and Under	1	0	0.0
20 - 24	8	0	0.0
25 - 29	36	0	0.0
30 - 34	68	6	8.8
35 - 39	127	20	15.7
40 - 44	79	5	6.3
45 and Over	33	1	3.0
Unknown	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	354	32	9.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	897	92	10.3

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Fresno County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual	585	11	1.9
Unknown Orientation	8	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	595	11	1.8
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual	195	5	2.6
Unknown Orientation	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	198	5	2.5
Missing Gender	7	0	0.0
Total	800	16	2.0

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Fresno County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	202	3	1.5
African American	28	5	17.9
Latino	338	3	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	595	11	1.8
FEMALE			
White	90	1	1.1
African American	9	3	33.3
Latina	83	1	1.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	198	5	2.5
Missing Gender	7	0	0.0
Total	800	16	2.0

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Fresno County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	2	0	0.0
20 - 24	17	0	0.0
25 - 29	91	2	2.2
30 - 34	125	1	0.8
35 - 39	161	4	2.5
40 - 44	98	2	2.0
45 and Over	96	2	2.1
Unknown	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	595	11	1.8
FEMALE			
19 and Under	0	0	0.0
20 - 24	14	0	0.0
25 - 29	37	1	2.7
30 - 34	55	1	1.8
35 - 39	43	1	2.3
40 - 44	25	2	8.0
45 and Over	22	0	0.0
Unknown	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	198	5	2.5
Missing Gender	7	0	0.0
Total	800	16	2.0

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Los Angeles County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	32	6	18.8
Heterosexual	1,261	22	1.7
Unknown Orientation	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,297	28	2.2
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	93	4	4.3
Heterosexual	512	8	1.6
Unknown Orientation	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	607	12	2.0
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,904	40	2.1

¹Los Angeles did not collect variables in CY 1992 to match the criteria of the other counties in this report.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Los Angeles County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	447	8	1.8
African American	275	10	3.6
Latino	545	10	1.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	16	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,297	28	2.2
FEMALE			
White	299	6	2.0
African American	103	6	5.8
Latina	196	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	607	12	2.0
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,904	40	2.1

¹Los Angeles did not collect variables in CY 1992 to match the criteria of the other counties in this report.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Los Angeles County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	3	0	0.0
20 - 24	51	0	0.0
25 - 29	135	5	3.7
30 - 34	234	9	3.8
35 - 39	288	2	0.7
40 - 44	271	5	1.8
45 and Over	314	7	2.2
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,297	28	2.2
FEMALE			
19 and Under	3	0	0.0
20 - 24	32	0	0.0
25 - 29	94	3	3.2
30 - 34	144	3	2.1
35 - 39	139	3	2.2
40 - 44	111	2	1.8
45 and Over	84	1	1.2
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	607	12	2.0
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,904	40	2.1

¹Los Angeles did not collect variables in CY 1992 to match the criteria of the other counties in this report.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
San Diego County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	11	1	9.1
Heterosexual	889	20	2.2
Unknown Orientation	416	4	1.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,316	25	1.9
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	4	1	25.0
Heterosexual	498	8	1.6
Unknown Orientation	294	10	3.4
Sub-Total FEMALE	796	19	2.4
Missing Gender	4	1	25.0
Total	2,116	45	2.1

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Diego County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	531	8	1.5
African American	101	7	6.9
Latino	670	10	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,316	25	1.9
FEMALE			
White	435	9	2.1
African American	87	5	5.7
Latina	262	5	1.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	796	19	2.4
Missing Gender	4	1	25.0
Total	2,116	45	2.1

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
San Diego County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	12	0	0.0
20 - 24	44	0	0.0
25 - 29	152	0	0.0
30 - 34	271	6	2.2
35 - 39	337	11	3.3
40 - 44	285	5	1.8
45 and Over	202	3	1.5
Unknown	13	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,316	25	1.9
FEMALE			
19 and Under	16	0	0.0
20 - 24	45	0	0.0
25 - 29	112	4	3.6
30 - 34	209	3	1.4
35 - 39	223	12	5.4
40 - 44	114	0	0.0
45 and Over	62	0	0.0
Unknown	15	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	796	19	2.4
Missing Gender	4	1	25.0
Total	2,116	45	2.1

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
San Francisco County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	851	65	7.6
Heterosexual	26	8	30.8
Unknown Orientation	40	3	7.5
Sub-Total MALE	917	76	8.3
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	21	2	9.5
Heterosexual	428	26	6.1
Unknown Orientation	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	454	28	6.2
Missing Gender	14	1	7.1
Total	1,385	105	7.6

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Francisco County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	571	27	4.7
African American	194	38	19.6
Latino	108	9	8.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	20	2	10.0
Sub-Total MALE	917	76	8.3
FEMALE			
White	305	10	3.3
African American	105	16	15.2
Latina	30	2	6.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	454	28	6.2
Missing Gender	14	1	7.1
Total	1,385	105	7.6

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
San Francisco County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	4	0	0.0
20 - 24	28	2	7.1
25 - 29	72	6	8.3
30 - 34	95	3	3.2
35 - 39	237	16	6.8
40 - 44	257	24	9.3
45 and Over	217	25	11.5
Unknown	7	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	917	76	8.3
FEMALE			
19 and Under	2	0	0.0
20 - 24	28	0	0.0
25 - 29	59	3	5.1
30 - 34	78	5	6.4
35 - 39	121	10	8.3
40 - 44	103	6	5.8
45 and Over	60	4	6.7
Unknown	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	454	28	6.2
Missing Gender	14	1	7.1
Total	1,385	105	7.6

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
San Joaquin County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	4	0	0.0
Heterosexual	158	2	1.3
Unknown Orientation	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	164	2	1.2
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	9	0	0.0
Heterosexual	58	1	1.7
Unknown Orientation	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	67	1	1.5
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	231	3	1.3

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Joaquin County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	80	0	0.0
African American	23	1	4.3
Latino	56	1	1.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	164	2	1.2
FEMALE			
White	36	1	2.8
African American	12	0	0.0
Latina	17	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	67	1	1.5
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	231	3	1.3

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
San Joaquin County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	0	0	0.0
20 - 24	7	0	0.0
25 - 29	13	0	0.0
30 - 34	34	0	0.0
35 - 39	47	1	2.1
40 - 44	38	0	0.0
45 and Over	24	1	4.2
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	164	2	1.2
FEMALE			
19 and Under	1	0	0.0
20 - 24	2	0	0.0
25 - 29	15	1	6.7
30 - 34	17	0	0.0
35 - 39	15	0	0.0
40 - 44	13	0	0.0
45 and Over	4	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	67	1	1.5
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	231	3	1.3

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
San Mateo County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual	122	9	7.4
Unknown Orientation	45	2	4.4
Sub-Total MALE	168	11	6.5
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual	59	7	11.9
Unknown Orientation	16	3	18.8
Sub-Total FEMALE	77	10	13.0
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	246	21	8.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Mateo County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	96	2	2.1
African American	25	8	32.0
Latino	42	1	2.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	168	11	6.5
FEMALE			
White	49	1	2.0
African American	14	8	57.1
Latina	11	1	9.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	77	10	13.0
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	246	21	8.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
San Mateo County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	0	0	0.0
20 - 24	2	0	0.0
25 - 29	15	0	0.0
30 - 34	23	1	4.3
35 - 39	50	4	8.0
40 - 44	41	3	7.3
45 and Over	36	3	8.3
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	168	11	6.5
FEMALE			
19 and Under	1	0	0.0
20 - 24	7	0	0.0
25 - 29	12	3	25.0
30 - 34	19	3	15.8
35 - 39	16	3	18.8
40 - 44	13	0	0.0
45 and Over	9	1	11.1
Unknown			
Sub-Total FEMALE	77	10	13.0
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	246	21	8.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Santa Clara County
1992**

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual	93	3	3.2
Unknown Orientation	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	94	3	3.2
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual	36	3	8.3
Unknown Orientation	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	38	3	7.9
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	132	6	4.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Santa Clara County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	38	2	5.3
African American	3	1	33.3
Latino	46	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	94	3	3.2
FEMALE			
White	23	1	4.3
African American	3	1	33.3
Latina	10	1	10.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	38	3	7.9
Missing Gender	0	0	0
Total	132	6	4.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Santa Clara County
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	1	0	0.0
20 - 24	1	0	0.0
25 - 29	14	0	0.0
30 - 34	12	0	0.0
35 - 39	18	1	5.6
40 - 44	30	2	6.7
45 and Over	18	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	94	3	3.2
FEMALE			
19 and Under	0	0	0.0
20 - 24	1	0	0.0
25 - 29	5	0	0.0
30 - 34	9	1	11.1
35 - 39	11	2	18.2
40 - 44	7	0	0.0
45 and Over	4	0	0.0
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	38	3	7.9
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	132	6	4.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot.

SURVEY OF
CHILDBEARING WOMEN

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Published by the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

SURVEY OF CHILDBEARING WOMEN

Since 1988, the California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has participated in a survey to estimate the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection among childbearing women.

The survey is based on the systematic, unlinked testing for HIV antibody of residual blood specimens routinely collected on filter paper from newborn infants for metabolic screening. Consecutive births during a survey period of 3 months (July, August, and September) per year are sampled in California. A positive test reflects HIV infection in the mother, but not necessarily in the infant, because maternal antibodies cross the placenta during pregnancy.

This report includes HIV seroprevalence for childbearing women in selected California counties.¹ During 1992, 131,124 unlinked specimens were tested for maternal HIV antibody in these counties. Of these, 95 specimens were confirmed positive. The seroprevalence estimate for childbearing women in selected California counties was 0.07% (7 per 10,000) in 1992, corresponding to 1 in every 1,429 live births. County-specific seroprevalence rates ranged from 0.00% to 0.28% for 1992.

Seroprevalence was highest among African American women (0.43%; 43 per 10,000) compared to rates among White (0.04%; 4 per 10,000), Latina (0.05%; 5 per 10,000), and Asian/Pacific Islander (0.01%; 1 per 10,000) women. The prevalence rates by age group of mother are as follows: under 20 years, 5.0/10,000; 20-24 years, 9.0/10,000; 25-29 years, 8.0/10,000; 30-34 years, 6.0/10,000; 35 years and over 4.0/10,000.

¹ Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano and Sonoma.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Childbearing Women
Selected California Counties¹
1992**

Selected Counties	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
Alameda	5,626	16	0.28
Contra Costa	3,258	4	0.12
Fresno	4,181	4	0.10
Kern	3,407	0	0.00
Los Angeles	50,561	35	0.07
Marin	693	0	0.00
Monterey	NA	NA	NA
Orange	13,072	4	0.03
Riverside	6,389	2	0.03
Sacramento	4,826	2	0.04
San Bernardino	8,112	2	0.02
San Diego	12,068	11	0.09
San Francisco	2,442	5	0.20
San Joaquin	2,345	2	0.08
San Luis Obispo	715	0	0.00
San Mateo	2,541	2	0.08
Santa Clara	7,005	4	0.06
Santa Cruz	1,005	1	0.10
Solano	1,376	1	0.07
Sonoma	1,502	0	0.00
Total	131,124	95	0.07

NA: Not Available.

¹Specimens from this survey of newborn infants (and women giving birth) are drawn from the genetic diseases screening program, collected for the third quarter only. Antibodies in a newborn infant reflect the infection status of the mother and not necessarily the child.

²All positive units were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot assay or IFA.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Childbearing Women
by Age-Group and Race/Ethnicity
Selected California Counties¹
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
AGE-GROUP			
19 and Under	15,040	8	0.05
20 - 24	32,771	29	0.09
25 - 29	37,065	30	0.08
30 - 34	28,915	18	0.06
35 and Over	15,500	6	0.04
Unknown	1,833	4	0.22
RACE/ETHNICITY			
White	44,359	16	0.04
African American	10,251	44	0.43
Latina	61,464	29	0.05
Asian	9,110	1	0.01
Other	5,010	3	0.06
Unknown	930	2	0.22
Total	131,124	95	0.07

¹Specimens from this survey of newborn infants (and women giving birth) are drawn from the genetic diseases screening program, collected for the third quarter only. Antibodies in a newborn infant reflect the infection of the mother and not necessarily the child.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot assay or IFA.

CALIFORNIA
BLOOD BANKS
AND PLASMA CENTERS

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

SURVEY AMONG BLOOD BANKS AND PLASMA CENTERS

The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (CDHS/OA), began monitoring data from the routine testing of blood donors in 1987. HIV prevalence rates among donors are lower than those of the general population because persons at increased risk for HIV infection are actively discouraged from donating.

This report summarizes data from HIV-1/2 antibody screening of blood and blood products collected in selected California counties and cities for 1992. Additional county data is available through the Office of AIDS. CDHS/OA received reports of testing results from 55 blood banks and 30 plasma centers. This information represents data from approximately 99 percent of the California facilities required to report HIV-1/2 antibody test results to CDHS/OA.

In 1992, 1,028,714 specimens from selected California blood banks¹ were tested, of which 0.007% (77) were seropositive. HIV seroprevalence in selected California blood banks ranged from 0.000% to 0.018%.

In 1992, 603,114 specimens from selected California plasma centers² were tested, of which 0.038% (230) were seropositive. HIV seroprevalence in selected California plasma centers ranged from 0.000% to 0.164%.

¹ Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sonoma and the City of Long Beach.

² Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, Solano, and the Cities of Berkeley and Long Beach.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Units Collected
Selected California Blood Banks
1992**

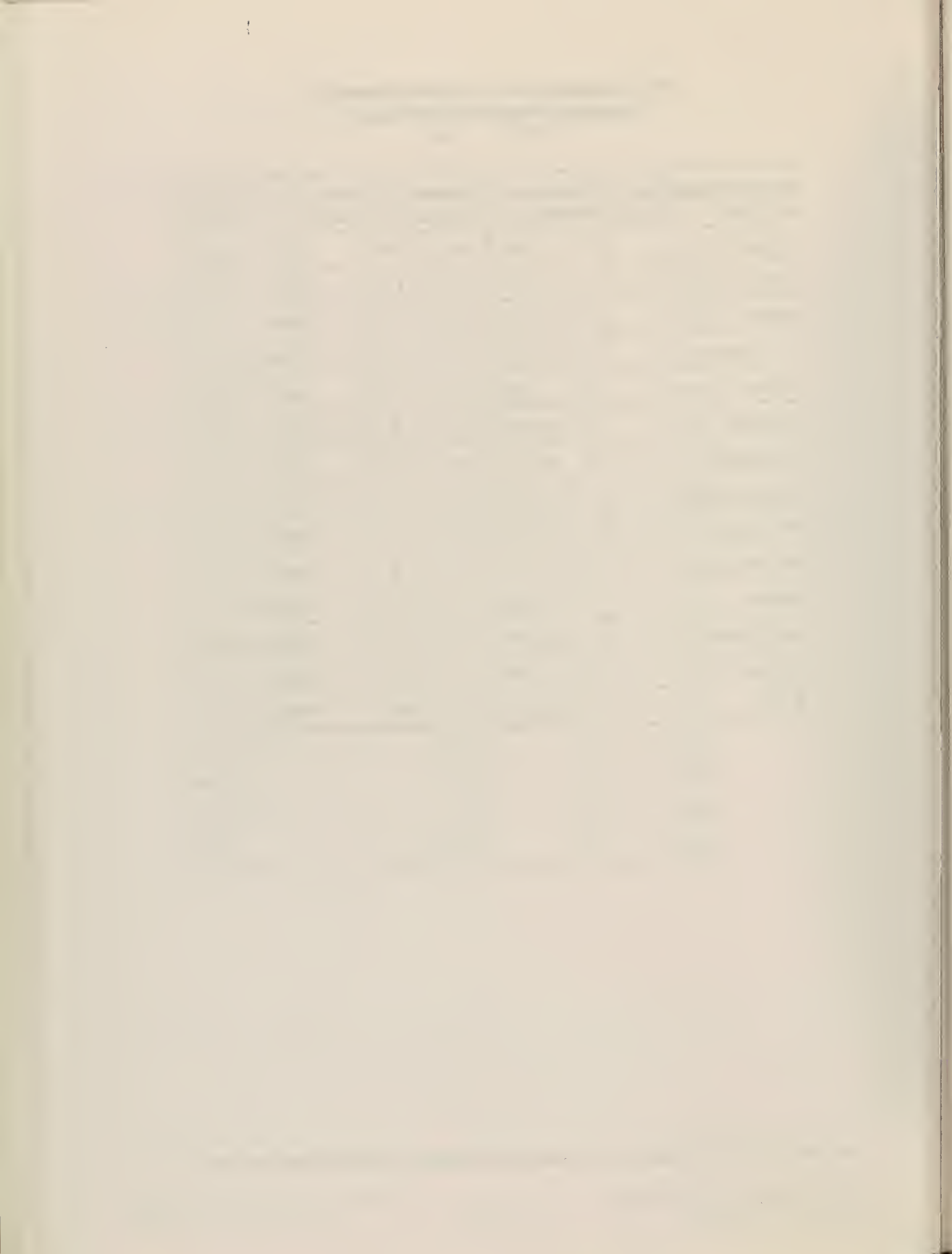
Selected Counties and Cities	Number Tested	Number Positive¹	Prevalence Rate (%)
Alameda	78,555	5	0.006
Fresno	41,309	2	0.005
Kern	28,454	5	0.018
Los Angeles	298,857	27	0.009
Monterey	5,112	0	0.000
Orange	9,032	0	0.000
Riverside	12,006	2	0.017
Sacramento	85,736	4	0.005
San Bernardino	77,442	5	0.006
San Diego	112,378	16	0.014
San Francisco	93,952	5	0.005
San Joaquin	33,272	1	0.003
San Luis Obispo	15,594	0	0.000
San Mateo	25,280	3	0.012
Santa Clara	87,164	2	0.002
Sonoma	21,182	0	0.000
Long Beach	3,389	0	0.000
Total	1,028,714	77	0.007

¹All positive units were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot assay or IFA.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Units Collected
Selected California Plasma Centers
1992**

Selected Counties and Cities	Number Tested	Number Positive¹	Prevalence Rate (%)
Alameda	72,087	26	0.036
Contra Costa	16,156	10	0.062
Fresno	26,496	8	0.030
Los Angeles	63,898	16	0.025
Orange	7,592	0	0.000
Riverside	38,894	6	0.015
Sacramento	40,419	19	0.047
San Bernardino	43,253	10	0.023
San Diego	197,055	94	0.048
San Joaquin	19,723	1	0.005
Solano	14,056	23	0.164
Long Beach	46,035	9	0.020
Berkeley	17,450	8	0.046
Total	603,114	230	0.038

¹All positive units were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot assay or IFA.



**CIVILIAN APPLICANTS
FOR MILITARY SERVICE**

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1880
BY
JOHN R. B. BOSTON

SURVEY AMONG CIVILIAN APPLICANTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Since October 1985, all persons applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) have been screened for HIV infection as part of their entrance medical evaluation. Data from this group are important because of the large number of persons screened and because the applicants include both sexes and all racial and ethnic groups from all areas of the country. The Department of Defense shares the resulting statistical data with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for HIV surveillance purposes. The CDC in turn provides this information to state and local health departments.

Through 1992, before medical evaluation, applicants were interviewed about drug use and homosexual activity, both of which were grounds for exclusion from entry into military service. Potential applicants were informed that they would be screened for HIV antibody and excluded from entry if infected. Therefore, injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, and persons who suspected or were already aware they were infected with HIV were likely to have been underrepresented among those applicants actually tested.

During the survey period, injection drug users and openly gay, lesbian, and bisexual men and women were denied entry into military service. Since these applicants were excluded prior to medical evaluation and HIV screening, they are likely to be underreported in these data.

This report summarizes data for 20 selected California counties.¹ Additional county data are available through the Office of AIDS. In 1992, a total of 25,412 specimens from these selected counties were tested for HIV antibody. Of these, 14 (0.06%) were seropositive. The rates in these selected counties ranged from 0.00% to 0.44%.

Males represented 83.7% (21,273) of the total civilian applicants for these counties, of which 0.07% (14) were seropositive. Females represented 16.3% (4,139) of the total civilian applicants for these counties, of which 0.00% (0) were seropositive.

Fifty-four percent (13,687) of the specimens tested among civilian applicants for military service were from Whites, of which 0.06% (8) were seropositive; 11.0% (2,792) were from African Americans, of which 0.14% (4) were seropositive; 22.0% (5,573) were from Latinas/os, of which 0.04% (2) were seropositive; and 11.0% (2,728) were from Asian/Pacific Islanders of which 0.00% (0) were seropositive.

¹ Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Civilian Applicants
for Military Service
Selected California Counties¹
1992**

Selected Counties and Cities	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
Alameda	1,115	1	0.09
Contra Costa	798	1	0.13
Fresno	873	0	0.00
Kern	830	0	0.00
Los Angeles	7,473	5	0.07
Marin	89	0	0.00
Monterey	306	0	0.00
Orange	1,758	0	0.00
Riverside	1,337	0	0.00
Sacramento	1,462	1	0.07
San Bernardino	1,912	2	0.10
San Diego	3,219	0	0.00
San Francisco	402	1	0.25
San Joaquin	599	1	0.17
San Luis Obispo	228	1	0.44
San Mateo	416	1	0.24
Santa Clara	1,302	0	0.00
Santa Cruz	152	0	0.00
Solano	706	0	0.00
Sonoma	435	0	0.00
Total	25,412	14	0.06

¹Data provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Military Recruitment.

²All positive units were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot assay or IFA.

**HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Civilian Applicants
for Military Service
by Age-Group and Race/Ethnicity
Selected California Counties¹
1992**

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
AGE-GROUP			
19 and Under	14,062	2	0.01
20 - 24	7,824	6	0.08
25 - 29	2,137	3	0.14
30 - 34	989	2	0.20
35 and Over	400	1	0.25
RACE/ETHNICITY			
White	13,687	8	0.06
African American	2,792	4	0.14
Latinas/os	5,573	2	0.04
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,728	0	0.00
American Indian/Alaskan	182	0	0.00
None of the Above	450	0	0.00
SEX			
Male	21,273	14	0.07
Female	4,139	0	0.00
Total	25,412	14	0.06

¹Data provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Military Recruitment.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by Elisa and confirmed by a Western blot assay or IFA.



CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE ANNUAL REPORT 1993

D
H
S

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

NOV 30 1995

SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Pete Wilson
Governor
State of California

D

Sandra R. Smoley, R.N.
Secretary
Health and Welfare Agency

S. Kimberly Belshé
Director
Department of Health Services

EF
14.5993
1285
993

Brooks

**BROOKS
HALL**



C12

San Francisco Public Library

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

last copy stpl

REFERENCE BOOK

Not to be taken from the Library

PARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

744 P STREET
BOX 942732
AMENITO, CA 94234-7320



6) 323-7415

TO: Interested Parties

SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE ANNUAL REPORT 1993

I am pleased to make available to you the *California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1993*. The data in this report were gathered in 1993 by local health departments in collaboration with the State and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The data have been useful to many local health departments in monitoring the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic locally, targeting prevention activities and other services, and making other public health policy decisions.

I hope you find the data useful in your local HIV serosurveillance activities as well as the community HIV prevention planning process. If you have any questions about this annual report, please contact Donna Zukowski or Juan D. Ruiz, M.D., M.P.H. at (916) 324-8441.

for *Wayne E. Sauseda*
Wayne E. Sauseda, Chief
Office of AIDS

CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE ANNUAL REPORT 1993

Prepared by
Donna Zukowski
Juan Ruiz, M.D., M.P.H.

Office of AIDS
HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch

Neal Kohatsu, M.D.
Acting Deputy Director
Prevention Services

Wayne Sauseda
Chief
Office of AIDS

September, 1995

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS would like to thank the following people for sharing their time and expertise during the development of this report:

Tim Livermore, MD, MPH, Walt Gordon, George Banks, MD, Alameda County Health Care Services; Juan Reardon, MD, MPH, Contra Costa County Department of Health Services; Marilyn Mitchell, Fresno County Health Services Agency; David K. Martin, BSN, PHN, Kern County Health Department; Wesley Ford, MA, MPH, County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services; Karen Ehnert, DVM, MPVM, Monterey County Department of Health Services; Douglas F. Moore, PhD, County of Orange Health Care Agency; Victoria Jauregui, County of Riverside Health Services Agency; Jesus Garcia, PHN, County of Sacramento Department of Health and Human Services; Alexander Taylor, MPH, County of San Bernardino Department of Public Health; Michele M. Ginsberg, MD, Jesus Bucardo, MD, MPH, County of San Diego Department of Health Services; Sean Nguyen, San Francisco Department of Public Health; Marcia Cesay, San Joaquin County Public Health Services; Marsha Bollinger, San Luis Obispo County Health Department; Felicia Gentile, MPH, San Mateo County Department of Public Health; Dave Snyder, MPH, Santa Clara County Department of Public Health; Deborah J. Wechsler, RN, MPH, County of Santa Cruz Health Services Agency; Odessa Pinnock, PHN, Solano County Health Services Department; Paula Owens, County of Sonoma Public Health Department; Hazel G. Wallace, DrPH, City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services; and Jose Ducos, MD, MPH, City of Berkeley Department of Health and Human Services.

Additionally, special acknowledgement is given to the following persons:

George Lemp, DrPH, University of California; Tim Kellogg, MA, San Francisco Department of Public Health; Mark D. Weber, PhD, County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services; Richard Sun, MD, MPH, Chief, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office of AIDS; Phil Langrish, PhD, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office of AIDS; John Mikanda, MD, MPH, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office of AIDS; Renato Littaua, DVM, MPVM, HIV/AIDS Care Branch, Office of AIDS; and Mr. Marty Edeline, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE
ANNUAL REPORT
1993**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background and Highlights	v
Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics	1
Drug Treatment Centers	76
Survey of Childbearing Women	109
Blood Banks and Plasma Centers	113
Civilian Applicants for Military Service	117

TABLES AND GRAPHS

SURVEY OF CLIENTS ATTENDING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS

Table 1 By Region.....	4
Figure 1 By Region	5
Table 2 In California Counties and Cities.....	6
Table 3 By Gender and Transmission.....	7
Table 4 By Gender and Race/Ethnicity.....	8
Figure 2 By Gender and Race/Ethnicity.....	9
Table 5 By Gender and Age-Group.....	10
Figure 3 By Gender and Age-Group.....	11
Table 6 Homosexual and Bisexual Men, By Race/Ethnicity.....	12
Figure 4 Homosexual and Bisexual Men, By Race/Ethnicity.....	13

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Table	7 Homosexual and Bisexual Males, by Age-Group	14
Figure	5 Homosexual and Bisexual Men, by Age-Group	15
Table	8 Heterosexual Males, by Race/Ethnicity	16
Table	9 Heterosexual Females, by Race/Ethnicity.....	17
Figure	6 Heterosexuals, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	18
Table	10 Heterosexual Males, by Age-Group	19
Table	11 Heterosexual Females, by Age-Group	20
Figure	7 Heterosexuals, by Gender and Age-Group	21
Table 12.1-12.3	Fresno County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	22
Table 13.1-13.3	Kern County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	25
Table 14.1-14.3	Los Angeles County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	28
Table 15.1-15.3	Monterey County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group...	31
Table 16.1-16.3	Orange County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	34
Table 17.1-17.3	Riverside County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group....	37
Table 18.1-18.3	Sacramento County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group..	40
Table 19.1-19.3	San Bernardino County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	43
Table 20.1-20.3	San Diego County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group...	46
Table 21.1-21.3	San Francisco County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	49
Table 22.1-22.3	San Joaquin County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group..	52

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE	1
THE HISTORY OF THE	2
THE HISTORY OF THE	3
THE HISTORY OF THE	4
THE HISTORY OF THE	5
THE HISTORY OF THE	6
THE HISTORY OF THE	7
THE HISTORY OF THE	8
THE HISTORY OF THE	9
THE HISTORY OF THE	10
THE HISTORY OF THE	11
THE HISTORY OF THE	12
THE HISTORY OF THE	13
THE HISTORY OF THE	14
THE HISTORY OF THE	15
THE HISTORY OF THE	16
THE HISTORY OF THE	17
THE HISTORY OF THE	18
THE HISTORY OF THE	19
THE HISTORY OF THE	20
THE HISTORY OF THE	21
THE HISTORY OF THE	22
THE HISTORY OF THE	23
THE HISTORY OF THE	24
THE HISTORY OF THE	25
THE HISTORY OF THE	26
THE HISTORY OF THE	27
THE HISTORY OF THE	28
THE HISTORY OF THE	29
THE HISTORY OF THE	30
THE HISTORY OF THE	31
THE HISTORY OF THE	32
THE HISTORY OF THE	33
THE HISTORY OF THE	34
THE HISTORY OF THE	35
THE HISTORY OF THE	36
THE HISTORY OF THE	37
THE HISTORY OF THE	38
THE HISTORY OF THE	39
THE HISTORY OF THE	40
THE HISTORY OF THE	41
THE HISTORY OF THE	42
THE HISTORY OF THE	43
THE HISTORY OF THE	44
THE HISTORY OF THE	45
THE HISTORY OF THE	46
THE HISTORY OF THE	47
THE HISTORY OF THE	48
THE HISTORY OF THE	49
THE HISTORY OF THE	50
THE HISTORY OF THE	51
THE HISTORY OF THE	52
THE HISTORY OF THE	53
THE HISTORY OF THE	54
THE HISTORY OF THE	55
THE HISTORY OF THE	56
THE HISTORY OF THE	57
THE HISTORY OF THE	58
THE HISTORY OF THE	59
THE HISTORY OF THE	60
THE HISTORY OF THE	61
THE HISTORY OF THE	62
THE HISTORY OF THE	63
THE HISTORY OF THE	64
THE HISTORY OF THE	65
THE HISTORY OF THE	66
THE HISTORY OF THE	67
THE HISTORY OF THE	68
THE HISTORY OF THE	69
THE HISTORY OF THE	70
THE HISTORY OF THE	71
THE HISTORY OF THE	72
THE HISTORY OF THE	73
THE HISTORY OF THE	74
THE HISTORY OF THE	75
THE HISTORY OF THE	76
THE HISTORY OF THE	77
THE HISTORY OF THE	78
THE HISTORY OF THE	79
THE HISTORY OF THE	80
THE HISTORY OF THE	81
THE HISTORY OF THE	82
THE HISTORY OF THE	83
THE HISTORY OF THE	84
THE HISTORY OF THE	85
THE HISTORY OF THE	86
THE HISTORY OF THE	87
THE HISTORY OF THE	88
THE HISTORY OF THE	89
THE HISTORY OF THE	90
THE HISTORY OF THE	91
THE HISTORY OF THE	92
THE HISTORY OF THE	93
THE HISTORY OF THE	94
THE HISTORY OF THE	95
THE HISTORY OF THE	96
THE HISTORY OF THE	97
THE HISTORY OF THE	98
THE HISTORY OF THE	99
THE HISTORY OF THE	100

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Table 23.1-23.3	San Luis Obispo County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	55
Table 24.1-24.3	Santa Clara County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group..	58
Table 25.1-25.3	Santa Cruz County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.	61
Table 26.1-26.3	Solano County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	64
Table 27.1-27.3	Sonoma County, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group....	67
Table 28.1-28.3	Long Beach City, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group...	70
Table 29.1-29.3	Berkeley City, by Gender, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	73

SURVEY OF INJECTION DRUG USERS ENTERING METHADONE TREATMENT

Table	30	In Selected California Counties	78
Figure	8	In Selected California Counties	79
Table	31	By Gender and Sexual Orientation	80
Table	32	By Gender and Race/Ethnicity	81
Figure	9	By Gender and Race/Ethnicity	82
Table	33	By Gender and Age-Group	83
Figure	10	By Gender and Age-Group	84
Table 34.1-34.3		Alameda County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	85
Table 35.1-35.3		Contra Costa County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	88
Table 36.1-36.3		Fresno County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	91

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Table 37.1-37.3	Los Angeles County, by Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	94
Table 38.1-38.3	San Diego County, Gender, by Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	97
Table 39.1-39.3	San Francisco County, Gender, by Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	100
Table 40.1-40.3	San Joaquin County, Gender, by Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	103
Table 41.1-41.3	Santa Clara County, Gender, by Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age-Group.....	106

SURVEY OF CHILDBEARING WOMEN

Table 42	In Selected California Counties	111
Table 43	By Age-Group and Race/Ethnicity of Mother.....	112

RESULTS OF HIV SCREENING OF CALIFORNIA BLOOD BANKS AND PLASMA CENTERS

Table 44	In Selected California Blood Banks.....	115
Table 45	In Selected California Plasma Centers.....	116

RESULTS OF HIV SCREENING OF CIVILIAN APPLICANTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Table 46	In Selected California Counties.....	119
Table 47	Male Applicants, by Age-Group and Race/Ethnicity	120
Table 48	Female Applicants, by Age-Group and Race/Ethnicity	121

HIV SENTINEL SEROSURVEILLANCE IN CALIFORNIA 1993

Background

Since the summer of 1988, the California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (CDHS/OA) has participated in Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Family of Surveys (HFS) funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The objectives of sentinel serosurveillance are 1) to provide state and local health officials and the general public with information on the HIV prevalence in various populations, so that education and prevention programs can be developed, targeted, and evaluated; 2) to indicate the magnitude and extent of HIV infection by demographic and behavioral subgroup and by geographic area; 3) to indicate regional and national changes over time in the prevalence of infection in specific populations defined by HIV risk behaviors and demographic characteristics; and 4) to assist in projecting the number of children and adults who will develop HIV-associated illness and require medical care.

The serosurveys are clinic-based and are conducted annually in selected sentinel sites throughout the State. They are designed to establish baseline HIV seroprevalence rates, monitor HIV trends in known high-risk or cross-over groups, and serve as an early warning system for the possible spread of HIV from these groups into the general population.

All of these surveys use anonymous, unlinked (blinded) HIV testing. In unlinked surveys, samples gathered from discarded blood originally collected from consecutive eligible clients for routine diagnostic purposes are tested for HIV antibodies after all personal identifying information has been removed. The HIV test results as well as risk information obtained from medical records cannot be linked to specific individuals.

This summary reports results of the HIV serosurveillance activities from surveys in sentinel sites in California during 1993. The selected clinical settings included sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics and drug treatment centers (DTC). In addition, this report includes data obtained from other sources: the Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV screening by blood collection agencies of blood donations, and HIV screening by the Department of Defense of civilian applicants for military service.

All of the surveys in this report measure HIV seroprevalence, which is the proportion of persons who have serologic evidence of HIV infection at a given time. Seroprevalence is influenced by the rate of new HIV infections (incidence) and by attrition of HIV-infected persons from the population under study, often through illness or death.

HIV seroprevalence is a good indicator of future morbidity and health delivery needs because it measures the level of HIV infection in a population. Seroprevalence data from a single site should be interpreted with caution because the representativeness of the sample population may be subtly changing.

Highlights

Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics

In 1993, a total of 39,859 serum samples were tested in STD clinics in 18 local health departments¹ (Table 2). The seroprevalence rate was 2.2 percent, down from 2.3 percent in 1992². Of men tested at STD clinics in 1993, 3.2 percent were HIV seropositive, compared to 0.5 percent of women (Table 3).

By mode of transmission, the highest seroprevalence rate (33.9 percent) in STD clinics was among men who reported sex with men who injected drugs (Table 3).

Seroprevalence rates increased in Sacramento, San Luis Obispo, and Sonoma counties and City of Long Beach (Table 2). San Francisco's seroprevalence rate remained unchanged from 1992². All other counties showed a decrease from 1992².

Seroprevalence rates among men's race/ethnicity groups decreased in 1993 for all but one race/ethnicity group, the exception being white men, which increased from 4.5 percent in 1992² to 5.4 percent in 1993 (Table 4). Among White and Asian/Pacific Islander women, rates remained unchanged. Seroprevalence in African American and Latina women decreased since 1992².

Drug Treatment Centers

There were a total of 5,635 serum samples tested at 16 centers in 8 local health departments³. The seroprevalence rate for all centers dropped from 4.4 percent in 1992² to 3.6 percent in 1993 (Table 30).

Of men tested at DTCs in 1993, 3.5 percent were HIV positive, compared to 3.7 percent of women (Table 31).

By mode of transmission, seroprevalence was highest among Homosexual/Bisexual men (20.3 percent).

Among selected counties, the seroprevalence rate in 1993 ranged from a high of 7.9 percent in San Francisco to zero positives in San Joaquin County (Table 30).

HIV seroprevalence was highest among African American men and women (Table 32). The

¹ Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Long Beach, Berkeley.

² State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1992, October 1994.

³ Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Clara.

seroprevalence rate among Latino men decreased from 2.0 percent in 1992² to 1.2 percent in 1993, compared to an increase among Latino women from 1.5 percent in 1992² to 2.0 percent in 1993.

Survey of Childbearing Women

During 1993, 132,400 specimens were tested among selected counties⁴ for maternal HIV antibody (Table 42). The seroprevalence rate was 0.06 percent, down from 0.07 percent in 1992².

Age group 19 and Under had the highest seroprevalence rate (0.08 percent) for childbearing women and the largest percentage increase compared with 1992² (Table 43).

In 1993, African American women showed the highest seroprevalence rate (0.28 percent), down from 0.43 percent in 1992² (Table 43). Compared with 1992² the only percentage increase was among Latina women.

California Blood Banks and Plasma Centers

In 1993, 984,607 specimens from selected California blood banks⁵ were tested, of which 50 (0.005 percent) were seropositive (Table 44). The HIV seroprevalence ranged from zero to 0.010 percent.

In 1993, 668,308 specimens from selected California plasma centers⁶ were tested, of which 196 (0.029 percent) were seropositive (Table 45). The HIV seroprevalence ranged from zero to 0.052 percent.

Civilian Applicants for Military Service

In 1993, a total of 25,796 serum samples were tested among all persons applying for military service in 20 selected counties³. The seroprevalence rate was 0.9 percent, up from 0.06 percent in 1992² (Table 46).

Men represented 84.5 percent of the total civilian applicants among these counties, of which 0.11 percent were HIV seropositive, up from 0.07 percent in 1992² (Table 47). Women represented 15.5 percent, of which zero were HIV seropositive (Table 48).

⁴ Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma.

⁵ Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sonoma and the City of Long Beach.

⁶ Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, Solano, and the City of Long Beach.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

SURVEYS OF ADULTS ATTENDING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD) CLINICS

STD clinics serve persons at increased risk of infectious disease due to unprotected sex and other behaviors such as injection drug use. During 1993, STD clinics in 18 local health departments¹ conducted unlinked surveys to determine rates of HIV infection among STD clients. Serum samples from clients who were being evaluated for a possible STD and who had not visited the clinic in the previous 3 months were included in the survey. Clients attending the clinic for follow-up visits, solely for HIV testing, or for evaluation of HIV infection were excluded. Eligible specimens were selected consecutively to meet a sample size of at least 500 women at each clinic. In all, 39,859 serum samples were tested during 1993 (Table 1).

This report summarizes results for 1993 from 37 STD clinics in selected California counties and cities that submitted at least 500 serum specimens each. Statewide, the seroprevalence at the clinics decreased 4.3 percent, from 2.3 percent in 1992² to 2.2 percent in 1993 (Table 1).

HIV seroprevalence rates varied by region. Seroprevalence rates ranged from a high of 9.4 percent in San Francisco to a low of 0.5 percent in the Central Valley. The seroprevalence rate for the majority of California regions showed a decrease from 1992². However, the seroprevalence rate for the North Valley increased from 0.9 percent in 1992² to 1.5 percent in 1993 (Table 1).

Men represented 63.4 percent (25,272) of the total STD population of which 3.2 percent (813) were HIV seropositive, unchanged from the rate in 1992. Women represented 36.2 percent (14,445) of the total STD population of which 0.5 percent (76) were HIV seropositive, a decrease from 0.6 percent in 1992². The highest seroprevalence rate (33.9 percent) was among men who reported sex with men who injected drugs, compared to 30.7 percent in 1992². This group was followed by men who have sex with men (27.5 percent) compared to 28.5 percent in 1992². Among clients who reported sex partner at risk for HIV, the seroprevalence was 4.1 percent for men and 3.5 percent for women. Among men, heterosexuals with a history of injection drug use showed a seroprevalence rate of 3.0 percent down from 4.9 percent in 1992². Among women in this category the seroprevalence rate was 1.4 percent down from 4.2 percent in 1992² (Table 3).

In 1993, 35.4 percent (14,124) of the specimens tested in the STD clinics were of African American origin; 34.6 percent (13,783) of Latinas/os origin; 24.7 percent (9,830) of White origin; and 3.1 percent (1,228) of Asian/Pacific Islander origin. The seroprevalence rate for White men increased from 4.5 percent in 1992² to 5.4 percent in 1993. The rate for White women remained unchanged from 1992² at 0.3 percent. Among African American men and women the seroprevalence rate (2.7 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively) decreased from 2.9

¹ Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Long Beach, and Berkeley.

² State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1992, October 1994.

percent and 1.0 percent, respectively in 1992². The seroprevalence rate for Latino men showed a slight decrease from 2.5 percent in 1992² to 2.4 percent in 1993, compared to Latina women from 0.5 percent in 1992² to 0.3 percent in 1993. The rate for Asian/Pacific Islander men (1.1 percent) decreased from 2.8 percent in 1992². Asian/Pacific Islander women had a low rate of 0.2 percent in 1993, remaining unchanged (Table 4).

During 1993, seroprevalence rates were highest among men in age groups 35-39 (5.9 percent), and lowest among women 19 and under (0.1 percent). Seroprevalence rates increased from 1992² for men in age groups 30-34, 35-39 and 45 and over and decreased for men in all other age groups. The highest seroprevalence rate among women was in age group 40-44 (1.2 percent) an increase from 0.8 percent in 1992². The 1993 seroprevalence rate increased from 1992² for women in age groups 40-44 and 45 and over; decreased in age groups 30-34, 35-39 and unknown years; and remained unchanged in all other age groups (Table 5).

STD clinics serve large numbers of HIV-infected persons. HIV surveillance in these clinics provides important information about populations at greatest risk for HIV infection. Serosurveillance may also provide an early warning of the heterosexual spread of HIV infection, since those at greatest risk of heterosexual transmission are likely to be those also at risk of acquiring other STDs.

Table 1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
By California Regions
1992 - 1993

Regions ²	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ³ 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
Central Coast	3,130	36	1.4	1.2	-14.3
North Valley	2,657	40	0.9	1.5	66.7
Central Valley ⁴	6,768	34	0.9	0.5	-44.4
South Valley	5,165	29	0.9	0.6	-33.3
San Diego ⁴	2,063	59	4.0	2.9	-27.5
Los Angeles	14,042	314	2.4	2.2	-8.3
San Francisco	3,598	338	9.4	9.4	-
Bay Area ^{4,5}	2,436	41	2.1	1.7	-19.0
Total	39,859	891	2.3	2.2	-4.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

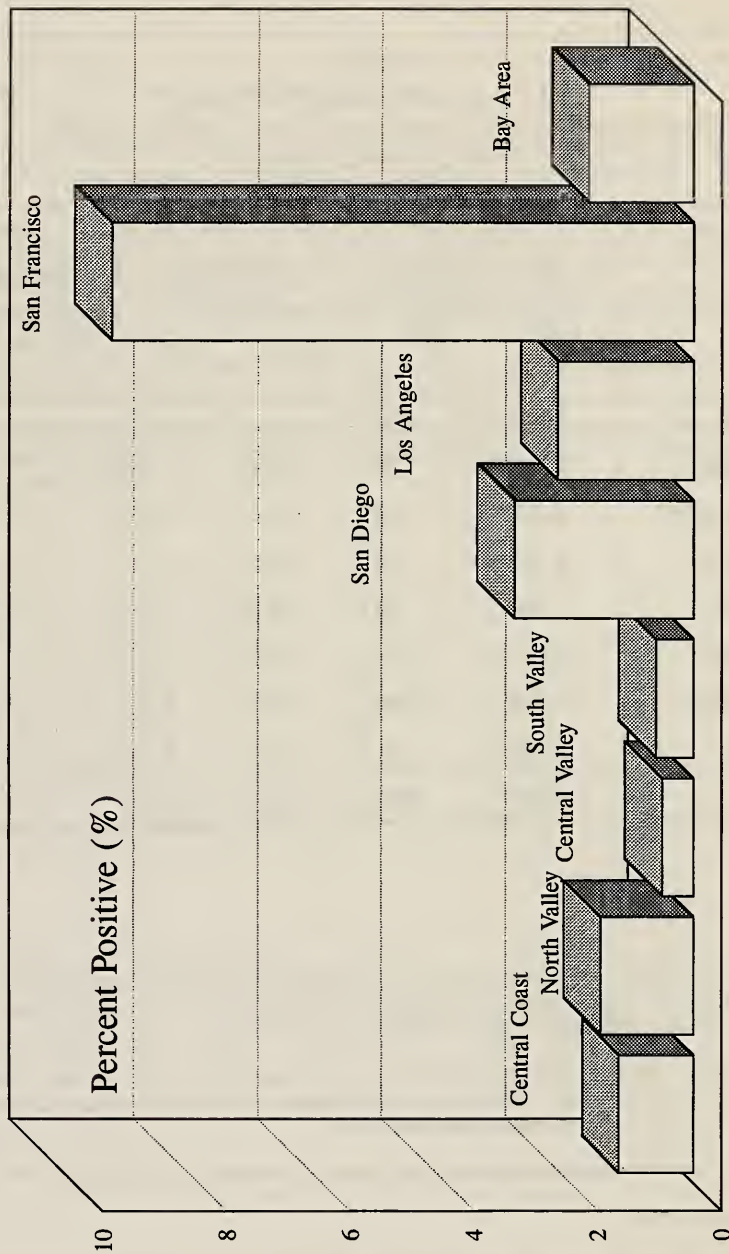
²Central Coast = Long Beach, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Luis Obispo. North Valley = Sacramento, Solano, and Sonoma. Central Valley = Fresno, Kern, and San Joaquin. South Valley = Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside. Bay Area = City of Berkeley and Santa Clara.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

⁴Revised data for 1992.

⁵Data collection for 1993 has been discontinued for Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin and San Mateo sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1992 data.

**Figure 1. HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending STD Clinics
by Region (Selected California Counties and Cities)
1993**



Central Coast=City of Long Beach, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Luis Obispo Counties. North Valley=Sacramento, Solano, and Sonoma Counties. Central Valley=Fresno, Kern, and San Joaquin Counties. South Valley=Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. Bay Area=City of Berkeley, and Santa Clara County.

Table 2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
1992 - 1993

Selected Counties and Cities	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
Alameda	a	a	1.3	a	a
Contra Costa	a	a	1.2	a	a
Fresno	2,379	20	1.3	0.8	-38.5
Kern	2,339	12	0.9	0.5	-44.4
Los Angeles	14,042	314	2.4	2.2	-8.3
Marin	a	a	0.9	a	a
Monterey	1,016	5	1.3	0.5	-61.5
Orange	2,675	16	1.2	0.6	-50.0
Riverside ³	957	10	1.3	1.0	-23.1
Sacramento	894	16	0.7	1.8	157.1
San Bernardino	1,533	3	0.6	0.2	-66.7
San Diego ³	2,063	59	4.0	2.9	-27.5
San Francisco	3,598	338	9.4	9.4	-
San Joaquin ³	2,050	2	0.6	0.1	-83.3
San Luis Obispo	591	1	0.1	0.2	100.0
San Mateo	a	a	1.3	a	a
Santa Clara	1,267	16	1.8	1.3	-27.8
Santa Cruz	394	3	1.6	0.8	-50.0
Solano	1,044	10	1.2	1.0	-16.7
Sonoma	719	14	0.9	1.9	111.1
Long Beach	1,129	27	2.1	2.4	14.3
Berkeley	1,169	25	2.5	2.1	-16.0
Total	39,859	891	2.3	2.2	-4.3

¹ These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

² All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³ Revised data for 1992.

a Data collection at these sites has been discontinued.

Table 3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Transmission Category
1992 - 1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
MALE					
Homosexual/Bisexual	1,766	485	28.5	27.5	-3.5
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	115	39	30.7	33.9	10.4
Heterosexual IDU ³	439	13	4.9	3.0	-38.8
Hemophilia	0	0	25.0	0.0	-100.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	343	14	1.2	4.1	a
Blood Recipient ⁴	101	1	1.5	1.0	-33.3
Heterosexual	22,054	227	1.0	1.0	-
Unknown Risk	454	34	3.2	7.5	134.4
Sub-Total MALE	25,272	813	3.2	3.2	-
FEMALE					
IDU ³	277	4	4.2	1.4	-66.7
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	230	8	0.6	3.5	a
Blood Recipient ⁴	98	1	0.9	1.0	11.1
Heterosexual	13,236	60	0.4	0.5	25.0
Unknown Risk ⁵	604	3	1.1	0.5	-54.5
Sub-Total FEMALE	14,445	76	0.6	0.5	-16.7
Missing Gender	142	2	0.6	1.4	133.3
Total	39,859	891	2.3	2.2	4.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Includes 176 self-identified lesbian females from Los Angeles.

aComparisons could not be made because the data was not comparable.

Table 4.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
1992 - 1993

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
MALE					
White	6,402	343	4.5	5.4	20.0
African American	9,032	243	2.9	2.7	-6.9
Latino	8,670	206	2.5	2.4	-4.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	725	8	2.8	1.1	-60.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	60	3	9.4	5.0	-46.8
None of the Above ³	383	10	1.2	2.6	116.7
Sub-Total MALE	25,272	813	3.2	3.2	-
FEMALE					
White	3,428	9	0.3	0.3	-
African American	5,092	46	1.0	0.9	-10.0
Latina	5,113	15	0.5	0.3	-40.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	503	1	0.2	0.2	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	36	1	0.0	2.8	a
None of the Above ³	273	4	0.0	1.5	a
Sub-Total FEMALE	14,445	76	0.6	0.5	-16.7
Missing Gender	142	2	0.6	1.4	133.3
Total	39,859	891	2.3	2.2	-4.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

a Not Applicable.

**Figure 2. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Clients Attending STD Clinics
in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
1993**

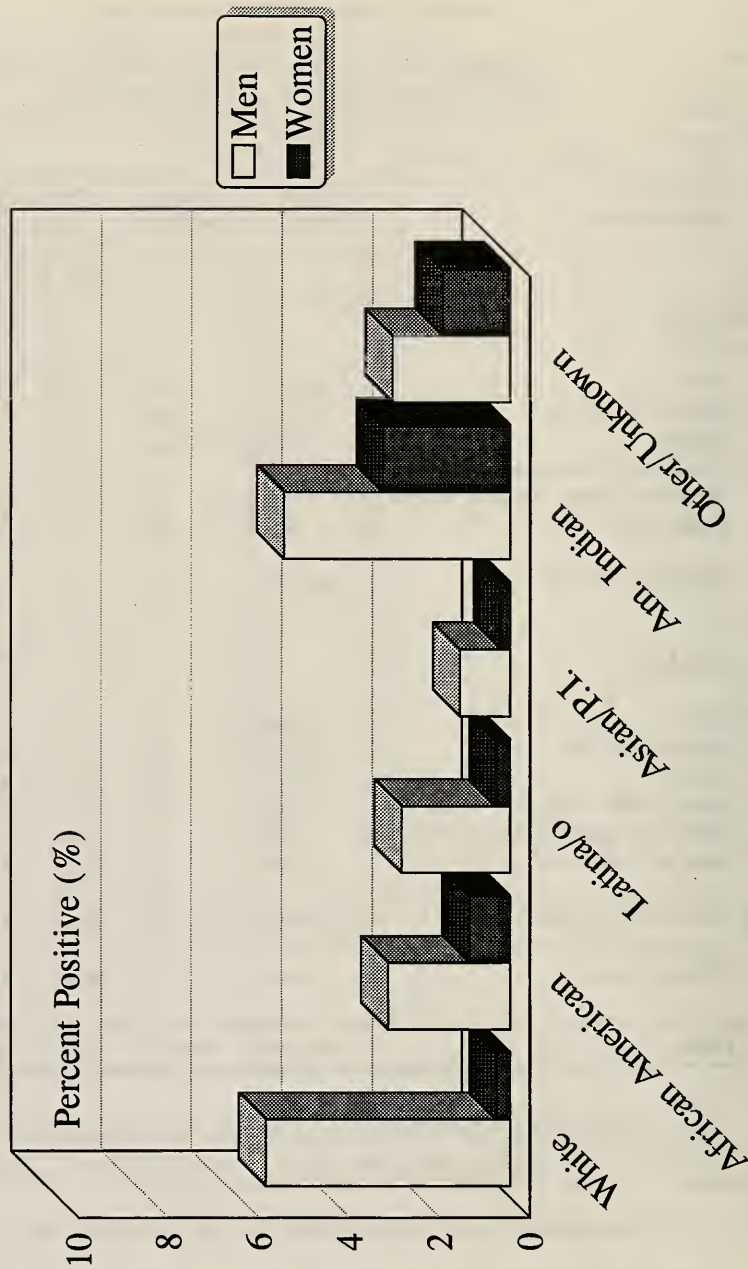


Table 5.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Age-Group
1992 - 1993

Gender and Age-Group	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
MALE					
19 and Under	2,453	3	0.5	0.1	-80.0
20 - 24	6,638	55	1.2	0.8	-33.3
25 - 29	5,631	190	3.4	3.4	-
30 - 34	4,201	232	5.1	5.5	7.8
35 - 39	2,601	154	5.2	5.9	13.5
40 - 44	1,625	94	6.8	5.8	-14.7
45 and Over	1,932	83	3.8	4.3	13.2
Unknown	191	2	3.1	1.0	-67.7
Sub-Total MALE	25,272	813	3.2	3.2	-
FEMALE					
19 and Under	2,621	2	0.1	0.1	-
20 - 24	3,664	13	0.4	0.4	-
25 - 29	2,851	19	0.7	0.7	-
30 - 34	2,148	15	1.2	0.7	-41.7
35 - 39	1,416	11	1.1	0.8	-27.3
40 - 44	864	10	0.8	1.2	50.0
45 and Over	797	6	0.6	0.8	33.3
Unknown	84	0	0.9	0.0	-100.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	14,445	76	0.6	0.5	-16.7
Missing Gender	142	2	0.6	1.4	133.3
Total	39,859	891	2.3	2.2	-4.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Figure 3. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Clients Attending STD Clinics
in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Age Group
1993

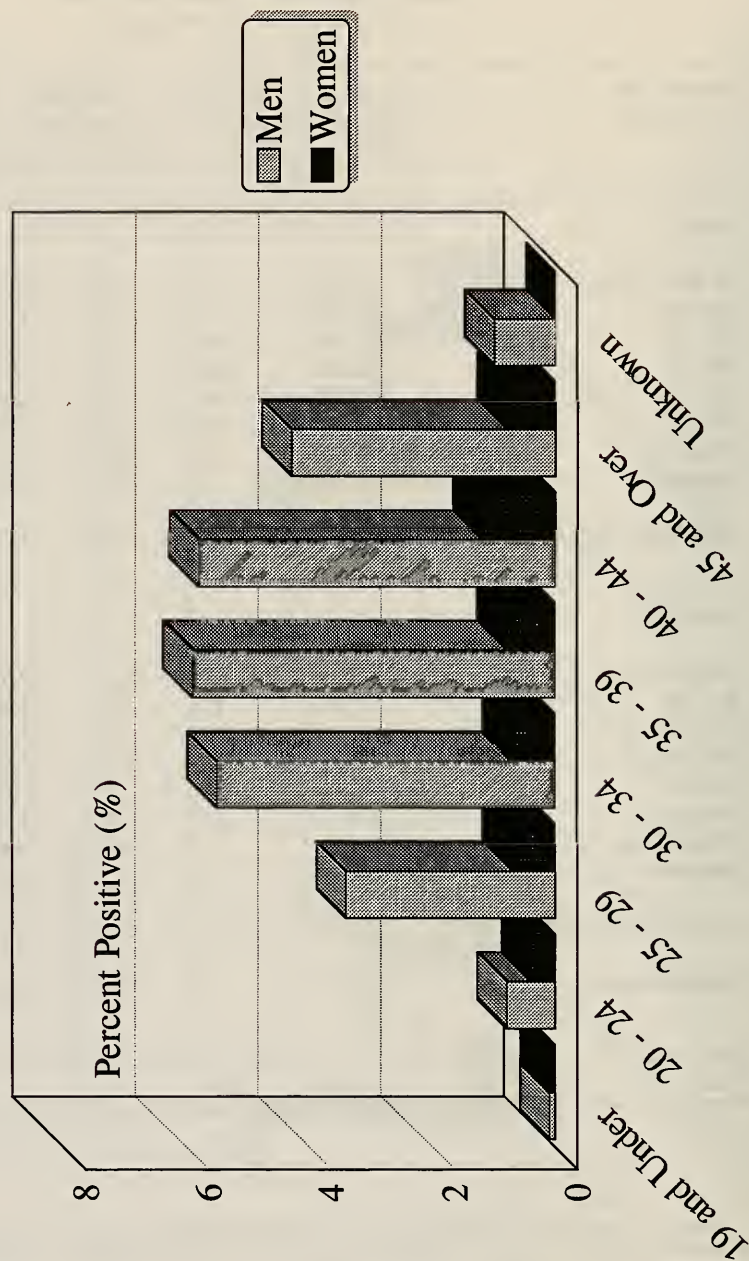


Table 6.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Homosexual and Bisexual Men¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1992 - 1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ³ 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
White	1,015	264	26.2	26.0	-0.8
African American	277	117	37.1	42.2	13.7
Latino	489	127	26.5	26.0	-1.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	57	7	27.3	12.3	-54.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10	3	53.3	30.0	-43.7
None of the Above ⁴	33	6	26.7	18.2	-31.8
Total	1,881	524	28.6	27.9	2.4

¹Includes homosexual/bisexual men who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

⁴Includes other race and unknown race.

Figure 4. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Gay and Bisexual Men
Attending STD Clinics
in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1993

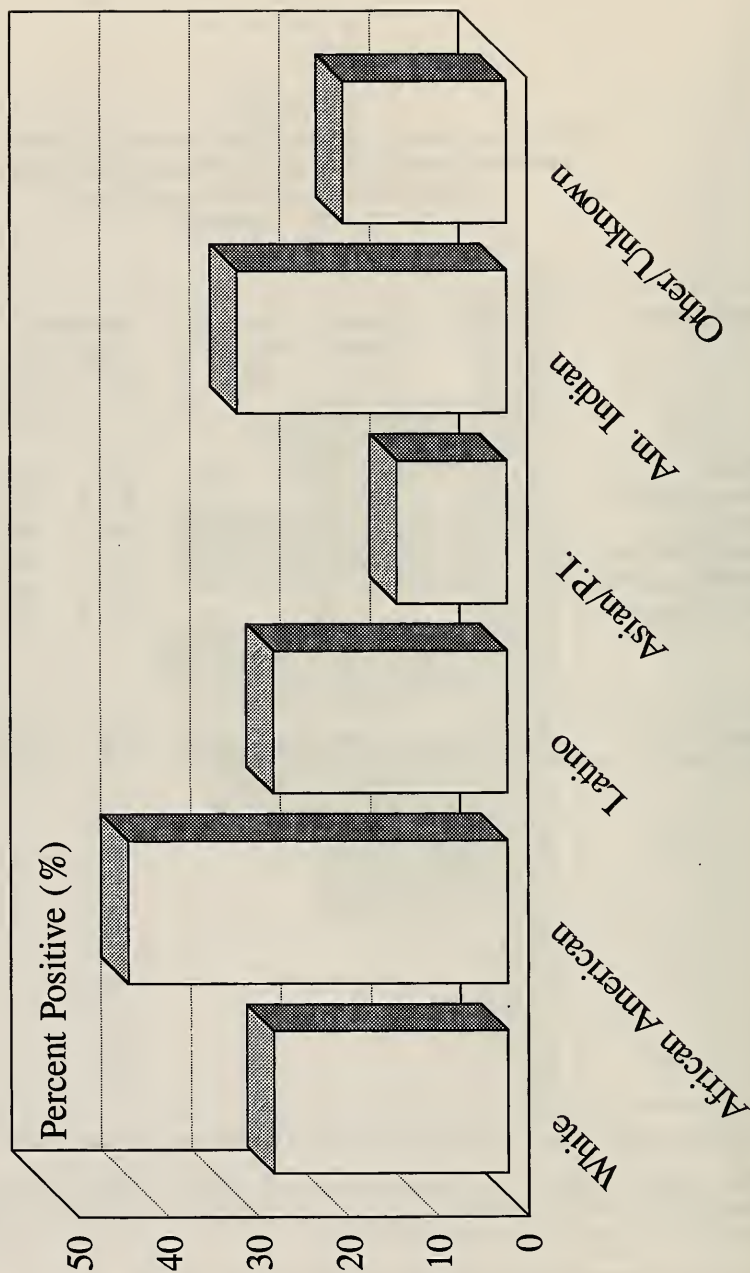


Table 7.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Homosexual and Bisexual Men¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age-Group
1992 - 1993

Age-Group	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ³ 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
19 and Under	39	2	10.7	5.1	-53.3
20 - 24	275	26	15.4	9.5	-38.3
25 - 29	477	121	29.2	25.4	-13.0
30 - 34	469	155	34.8	33.0	-5.2
35 - 39	263	108	35.2	41.1	16.8
40 - 44	148	57	41.2	38.5	-6.6
45 and Over	195	53	22.1	27.2	23.1
Unknown	15	2	19.2	13.3	-30.7
Total	1,881	524	28.6	27.9	-2.4

¹Includes homosexual/bisexual men who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Figure 5. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Gay and Bisexual Men
Attending STD Clinics
in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age Group
1993

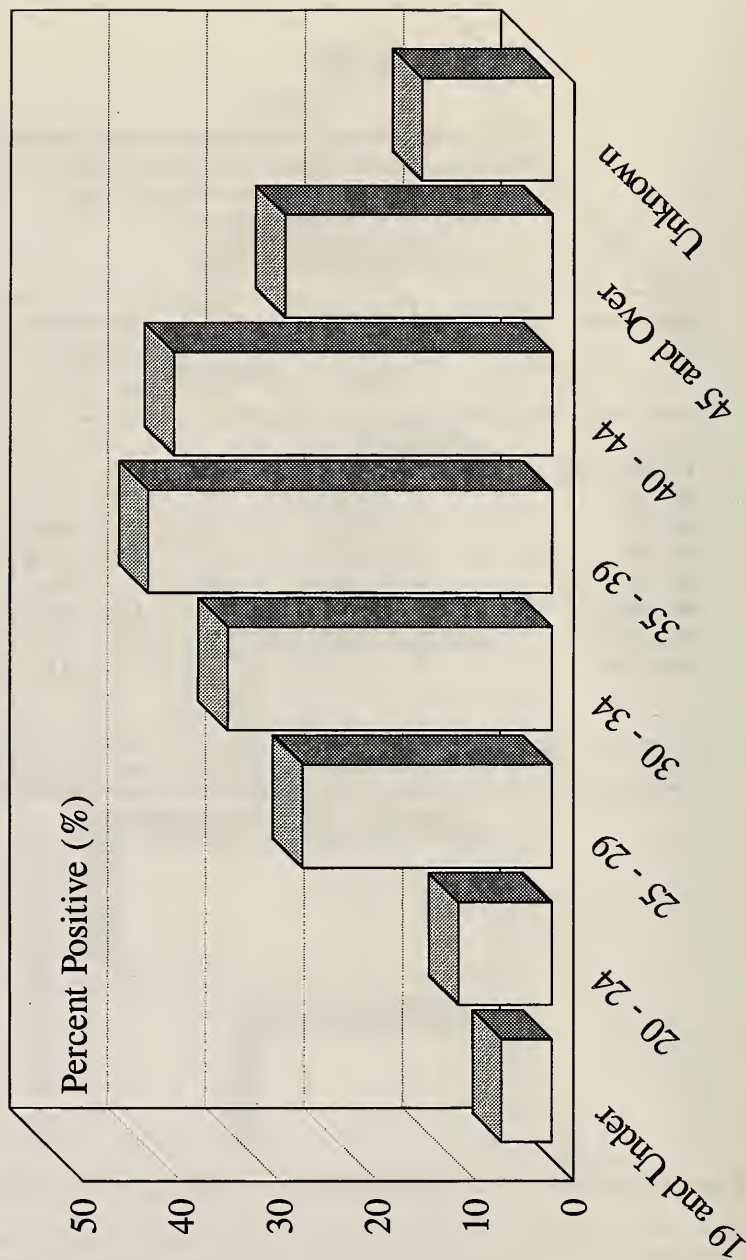


Table 8.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Males¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1992 - 1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ³ 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
White	5,133	61	0.9	1.2	33.3
African American	8,423	106	1.8	1.3	-27.8
Latino	7,953	70	0.8	0.9	12.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	616	1	1.1	0.2	-81.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	45	0	0.0	0.0	-
None of the Above ⁴	323	2	0.3	0.6	100.0
Total	22,493	240	1.2	1.1	-8.3

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

⁴Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 9.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Females¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1992 - 1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ³ 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
White	3,151	8	0.4	0.3	-25.0
African American	4,763	37	1.2	0.8	-33.3
Latina	4,855	13	0.4	0.3	-25.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	471	1	0.2	0.2	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	33	1	0.0	3.0	a
None of the Above ⁴	240	5	0.0	2.1	a
Total	13,513	64	0.6	0.5	-16.7

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

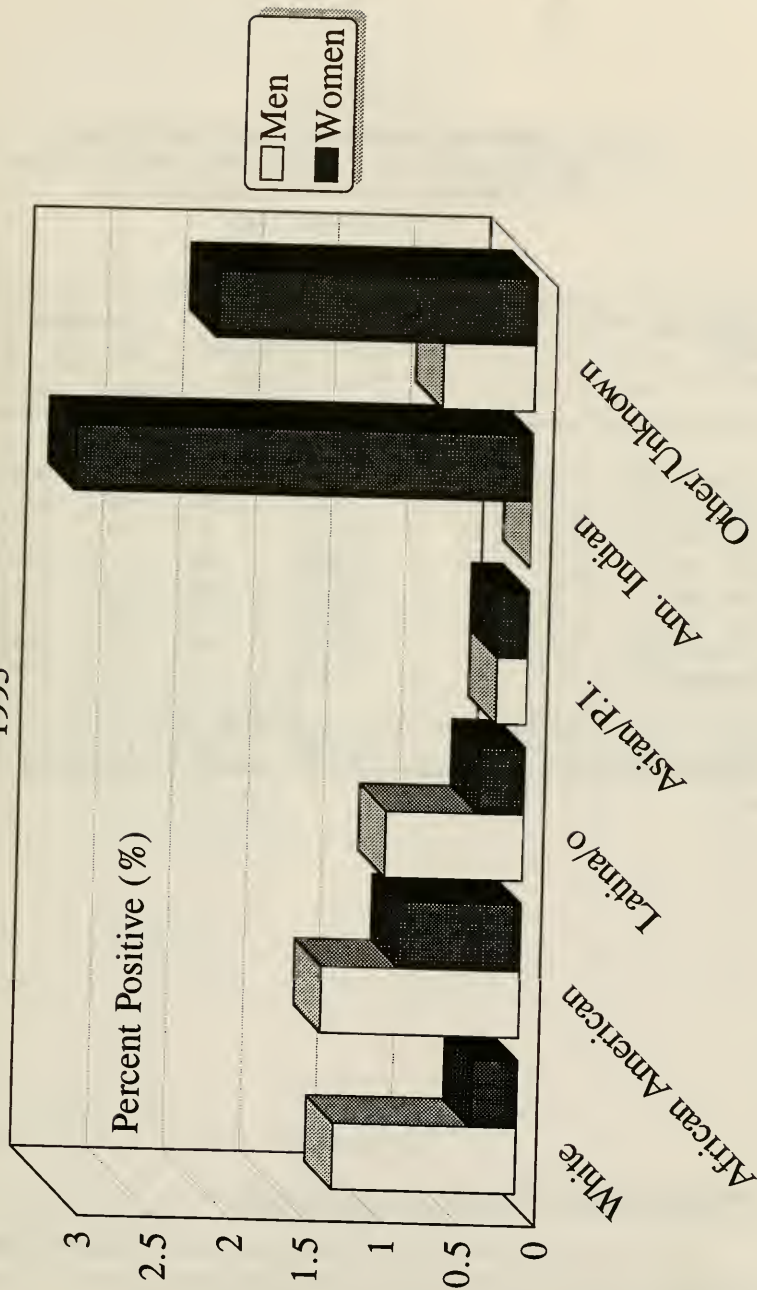
²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

⁴Includes other race and unknown race.

a Not applicable.

in Selected California Counties and Cities by Gender and Race/Ethnicity 1993



California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, September 1995

California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1993

Table 10.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Males¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age-Group
1992 - 1993

Age-Group	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ³ 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
19 and Under	2,344	1	0.2	0.0	-100.0
20 - 24	6,192	26	0.5	0.4	-20.0
25 - 29	4,972	62	1.0	1.2	20.0
30 - 34	3,583	65	1.7	1.8	5.9
35 - 39	2,216	40	2.0	1.8	-10.0
40 - 44	1,394	27	3.0	1.9	-36.7
45 and Over	1,625	19	1.7	1.2	-29.4
Unknown	167	0	1.4	0.0	-100.0
Total	22,493	240	1.2	1.1	-8.3

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 11.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Females¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age-Group
1992 - 1993

Age-Group	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ³ 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
19 and Under	2,513	2	0.0	0.1	a
20 - 24	3,461	10	0.3	0.3	-
25 - 29	2,662	17	0.6	0.6	-
30 - 34	2,002	14	1.2	0.7	-41.7
35 - 39	1,299	7	1.6	0.5	-68.8
40 - 44	793	9	0.9	1.1	22.2
45 and Over	701	5	0.4	0.7	75.0
Unknown	82	0	0.9	0.0	-100.0
Total	13,513	64	0.6	0.5	-16.7

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

a Not applicable.

Figure 7. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Heterosexuals
Attending STD Clinics
in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Age Group
1993

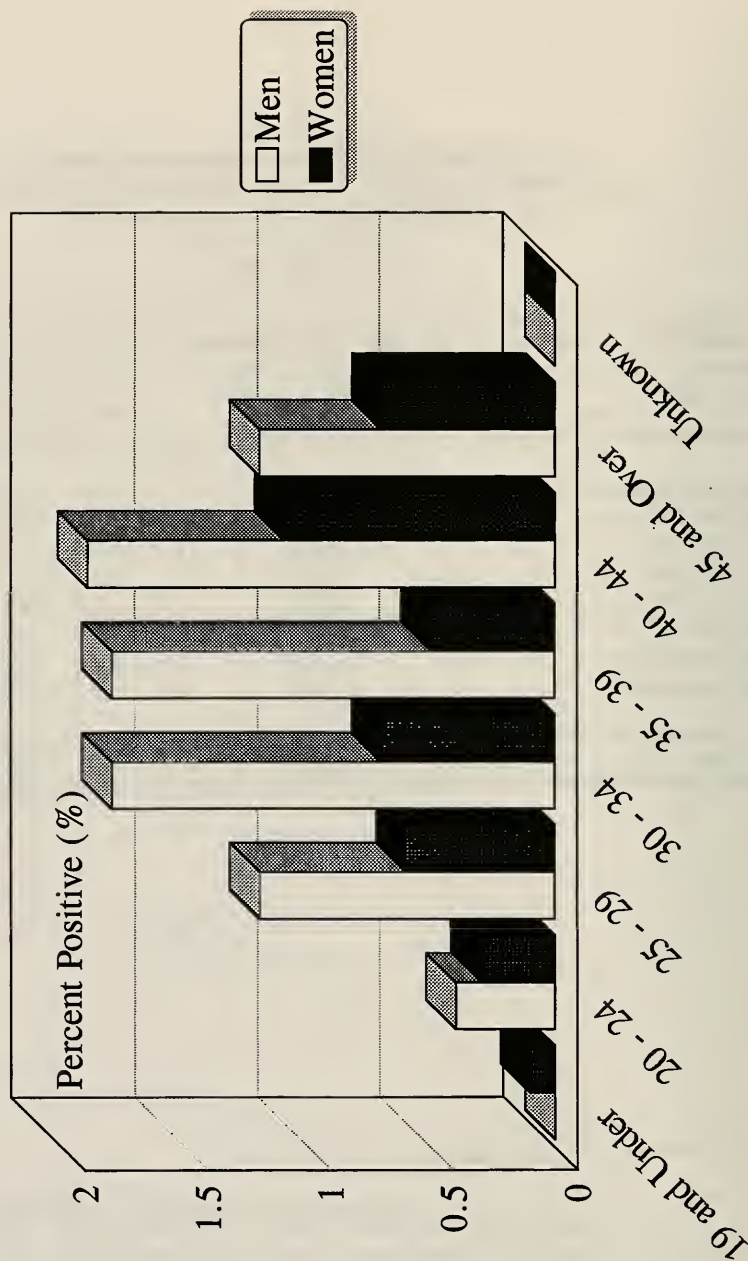


Table 12-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Fresno County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	21	5	23.8
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	5	1	20.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	4	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	4	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	1,580	9	0.6
Unknown Risk	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,618	15	0.9
FEMALE			
IDU ³	5	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	4	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	744	5	0.7
Unknown Risk	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	761	5	0.7
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	2,379	20	0.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 12-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Fresno County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	297	2	0.7
African American	255	4	1.6
Latino	1,011	9	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	46	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,618	15	0.9
FEMALE			
White	177	2	1.1
African American	161	1	0.6
Latina	389	2	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	26	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	761	5	0.7
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	2,379	20	0.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 12-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Fresno County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	202	0	0.0
20 - 24	480	2	0.4
25 - 29	348	6	1.7
30 - 34	219	3	1.4
35 - 39	137	2	1.5
40 - 44	85	0	0.0
45 and Over	146	2	1.4
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,618	15	0.9
FEMALE			
19 and Under	172	0	0.0
20 - 24	195	1	0.5
25 - 29	123	0	0.0
30 - 34	106	2	1.9
35 - 39	76	1	1.3
40 - 44	48	1	2.1
45 and Over	41	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	761	5	0.7
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	2,379	20	0.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 13-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Kern County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	34	1	2.9
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	34	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	22	1	4.5
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	807	2	0.2
Unknown Risk	9	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	909	4	0.4
FEMALE			
IDU ³	40	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	41	2	4.9
Blood Recipient ⁴	5	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	1,281	5	0.4
Unknown Risk	21	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,388	7	0.5
Missing Gender	42	1	2.4
Total	2,339	12	0.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 13-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Kern County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	301	1	0.3
African American	224	2	0.9
Latino	362	1	0.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	11	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	909	4	0.4
FEMALE			
White	499	1	0.2
African American	335	5	1.5
Latina	529	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	9	1	11.1
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,388	7	0.5
Missing Gender	42	1	2.4
Total	2,339	12	0.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 13-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Kern County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	161	0	0.0
20 - 24	249	0	0.0
25 - 29	137	1	0.7
30 - 34	116	2	1.7
35 - 39	75	1	1.3
40 - 44	53	0	0.0
45 and Over	86	0	0.0
Unknown	32	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	909	4	0.4
FEMALE			
19 and Under	372	1	0.3
20 - 24	324	4	1.2
25 - 29	230	0	0.0
30 - 34	176	1	0.6
35 - 39	139	1	0.7
40 - 44	66	0	0.0
45 and Over	61	0	0.0
Unknown	20	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,388	7	0.5
Missing Gender	42	1	2.4
Total	2,339	12	0.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 14-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Los Angeles County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	493	146	29.6
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	42	12	28.6
Heterosexual IDU ³	174	6	3.4
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	86	8	9.3
Blood Recipient ⁴	63	0	0.0
Heterosexual	7,422	94	1.3
Unknown Risk	85	12	14.1
Sub-Total MALE	8,365	278	3.3
FEMALE			
IDU ³	95	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	45	3	6.7
Blood Recipient ⁴	65	1	1.5
Heterosexual	5,197	30	0.6
Unknown Risk ⁵	273	2	0.7
Sub-Total FEMALE	5,675	36	0.6
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	14,042	314	2.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Includes 176 self-identified homosexual and lesbian females.

Table 14-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Los Angeles County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	703	50	7.1
African American	4,819	127	2.6
Latino	2,646	98	3.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	102	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	91	3	3.3
Sub-Total MALE	8,365	278	3.3
FEMALE			
White	377	1	0.3
African American	2,963	26	0.9
Latina	2,150	7	0.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	106	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	74	2	2.7
Sub-Total FEMALE	5,675	36	0.6
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	14,042	314	2.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 14-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Los Angeles County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	827	1	0.1
20 - 24	2,065	24	1.2
25 - 29	1,907	69	3.6
30 - 34	1,461	69	4.7
35 - 39	934	53	5.7
40 - 44	540	30	5.6
45 and Over	631	32	5.1
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	8,365	278	3.3
FEMALE			
19 and Under	965	0	0.0
20 - 24	1,327	7	0.5
25 - 29	1,166	9	0.8
30 - 34	948	7	0.7
35 - 39	598	7	1.2
40 - 44	352	4	1.1
45 and Over	319	2	0.6
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	5,675	36	0.6
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	14,042	314	2.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 15-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Monterey County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	36	2	5.6
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	11	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	0	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	605	2	0.3
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	654	4	0.6
FEMALE			
IDU ³	11	1	9.1
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	3	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	332	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	347	1	0.3
Missing Gender	15	0	0.0
Total	1,016	5	0.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 15-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Monterey County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	205	0	0.0
African American	104	1	1.0
Latino	317	3	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	19	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	9	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	654	4	0.6
FEMALE			
White	131	1	0.8
African American	50	0	0.0
Latina	143	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	347	1	0.3
Missing Gender	15	0	0.0
Total	1,016	5	0.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 15-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Monterey County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	44	0	0.0
20 - 24	183	0	0.0
25 - 29	157	2	1.3
30 - 34	98	2	2.0
35 - 39	72	0	0.0
40 - 44	36	0	0.0
45 and Over	48	0	0.0
Unknown	16	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	654	4	0.6
FEMALE			
19 and Under	40	0	0.0
20 - 24	85	0	0.0
25 - 29	60	0	0.0
30 - 34	53	0	0.0
35 - 39	40	1	2.5
40 - 44	23	0	0.0
45 and Over	33	0	0.0
Unknown	13	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	347	1	0.3
Missing Gender	15	0	0.0
Total	1,016	5	0.5

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 16-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Orange County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	84	10	11.9
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	8	0	0.0
Hemophilia	0	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	2	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	1,535	5	0.3
Unknown Risk	16	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,647	15	0.9
FEMALE			
IDU ³	11	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	3	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	978	1	0.1
Unknown Risk	16	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,008	1	0.1
Missing Gender	20	0	0.0
Total	2,675	16	0.6

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 16-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Orange County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	467	7	1.5
African American	113	1	0.9
Latino	969	7	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	73	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	24	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,647	15	0.9
FEMALE			
White	264	0	0.0
African American	45	0	0.0
Latina	632	1	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	54	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	12	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,008	1	0.1
Missing Gender	20	0	0.0
Total	2,675	16	0.6

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 16-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Orange County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	144	1	0.7
20 - 24	466	1	0.2
25 - 29	405	1	0.2
30 - 34	278	6	2.2
35 - 39	159	4	2.5
40 - 44	88	1	1.1
45 and Over	84	1	1.2
Unknown	23	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,647	15	0.9
FEMALE			
19 and Under	178	0	0.0
20 - 24	255	0	0.0
25 - 29	237	0	0.0
30 - 34	118	1	0.8
35 - 39	90	0	0.0
40 - 44	60	0	0.0
45 and Over	62	0	0.0
Unknown	8	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,008	1	0.1
Missing Gender	20	0	0.0
Total	2,675	16	0.6

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 17-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Riverside County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	15	4	26.7
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	3	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	3	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	529	6	1.1
Unknown Risk	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	555	10	1.8
FEMALE			
IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	3	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	384	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	7	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	395	0	0.0
Missing Gender	7	0	0.0
Total	957	10	1.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 17-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Riverside County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	205	6	2.9
African American	129	3	2.3
Latino	198	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	18	1	5.6
Sub-Total MALE	555	10	1.8
FEMALE			
White	144	0	0.0
African American	80	0	0.0
Latina	148	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	17	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	395	0	0.0
Missing Gender	7	0	0.0
Total	957	10	1.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 17-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Riverside County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	79	0	0.0
20 - 24	153	2	1.3
25 - 29	120	2	1.7
30 - 34	87	3	3.4
35 - 39	44	0	0.0
40 - 44	33	1	3.0
45 and Over	27	2	7.4
Unknown	12	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	555	10	1.8
FEMALE			
19 and Under	82	0	0.0
20 - 24	110	0	0.0
25 - 29	68	0	0.0
30 - 34	65	0	0.0
35 - 39	26	0	0.0
40 - 44	21	0	0.0
45 and Over	19	0	0.0
Unknown	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	395	0	0.0
Missing Gender	7	0	0.0
Total	957	10	1.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 18-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Sacramento County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	21	3	14.3
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	2	1	50.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	14	0	0.0
Hemophilia	0	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	6	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	472	5	1.1
Unknown Risk	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	519	9	1.7
FEMALE			
IDU ³	14	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	24	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	328	6	1.8
Unknown Risk	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	373	6	1.6
Missing Gender	2	1	50.0
Total	894	16	1.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 18-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Sacramento County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	191	3	1.6
African American	227	5	2.2
Latino	74	1	1.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	13	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	519	9	1.7
FEMALE			
White	177	0	0.0
African American	125	6	4.8
Latina	58	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	373	6	1.6
Missing Gender	2	1	50.0
Total	894	16	1.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 18-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Sacramento County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	58	0	0.0
20 - 24	151	2	1.3
25 - 29	126	3	2.4
30 - 34	78	2	2.6
35 - 39	55	1	1.8
40 - 44	21	0	0.0
45 and Over	29	1	3.4
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	519	9	1.7
FEMALE			
19 and Under	57	0	0.0
20 - 24	109	1	0.9
25 - 29	93	2	2.2
30 - 34	45	1	2.2
35 - 39	31	0	0.0
40 - 44	22	1	4.5
45 and Over	16	1	6.3
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	373	6	1.6
Missing Gender	2	1	50.0
Total	894	16	1.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 19-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Bernardino County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	19	1	5.3
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	16	0	0.0
Hemophilia	0	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	38	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	8	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	791	2	0.3
Unknown Risk	24	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	898	3	0.3
FEMALE			
IDU ³	14	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	35	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	9	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	541	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	28	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	627	0	0.0
Missing Gender	8	0	0.0
Total	1,533	3	0.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 19-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	317	0	0.0
African American	260	1	0.4
Latino	279	2	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	26	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	898	3	0.3
FEMALE			
White	244	0	0.0
African American	148	0	0.0
Latina	169	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	32	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	627	0	0.0
Missing Gender	8	0	0.0
Total	1,533	3	0.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 19-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Bernardino County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	103	0	0.0
20 - 24	285	0	0.0
25 - 29	191	1	0.5
30 - 34	121	1	0.8
35 - 39	71	0	0.0
40 - 44	47	1	2.1
45 and Over	66	0	0.0
Unknown	14	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	898	3	0.3
FEMALE			
19 and Under	99	0	0.0
20 - 24	203	0	0.0
25 - 29	100	0	0.0
30 - 34	78	0	0.0
35 - 39	56	0	0.0
40 - 44	29	0	0.0
45 and Over	53	0	0.0
Unknown	9	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	627	0	0.0
Missing Gender	8	0	0.0
Total	1,533	3	0.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 20-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Diego County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	123	29	23.6
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	4	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	2	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	1,117	17	1.5
Unknown Risk	154	10	6.5
Sub-Total MALE	1,400	56	4.0
FEMALE			
IDU ³	4	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	1	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	503	3	0.6
Unknown Risk	145	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	653	3	0.5
Missing Gender	10	0	0.0
Total	2,063	59	2.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 20-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Diego County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	566	37	6.5
African American	412	5	1.2
Latino	338	11	3.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	32	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	47	3	6.4
Sub-Total MALE	1,400	56	4.0
FEMALE			
White	274	0	0.0
African American	154	2	1.3
Latina	164	1	0.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	23	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	36	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	653	3	0.5
Missing Gender	10	0	0.0
Total	2,063	59	2.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 20-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Diego County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	81	0	0.0
20 - 24	344	3	0.9
25 - 29	349	12	3.4
30 - 34	254	17	6.7
35 - 39	145	11	7.6
40 - 44	101	8	7.9
45 and Over	105	4	3.8
Unknown	21	1	4.8
Sub-Total MALE	1,400	56	4.00
FEMALE			
19 and Under	95	0	0.0
20 - 24	176	0	0.0
25 - 29	132	1	0.8
30 - 34	98	1	1.0
35 - 39	67	1	1.5
40 - 44	37	0	0.0
45 and Over	45	0	0.0
Unknown	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	653	3	0.5
Missing Gender	10	0	0.0
Total	2,063	59	2.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 21-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Francisco County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	700	240	34.3
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	46	22	47.8
Heterosexual IDU ³	76	6	7.9
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	80	5	6.3
Blood Recipient ⁴	13	1	7.7
Heterosexual ⁵	1,771	40	2.3
Unknown Risk	66	12	18.2
Sub-Total MALE	2,752	326	11.8
FEMALE			
IDU ³	44	3	6.8
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	33	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	8	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	717	8	1.1
Unknown Risk	44	1	2.3
Sub-Total FEMALE	846	12	1.4
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	3,598	338	9.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes person with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 21-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Francisco County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	1,129	196	17.4
African American	818	63	7.7
Latino	562	54	9.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	195	8	4.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	26	3	11.5
None of the Above ³	22	2	9.1
Sub-Total MALE	2,752	326	11.8
FEMALE			
White	270	4	1.5
African American	292	3	1.0
Latina	158	3	1.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	97	1	1.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	1	9.1
None of the Above ³	18	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	846	12	1.4
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	3,598	338	9.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 21-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Francisco County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	138	0	0.0
20 - 24	547	9	1.6
25 - 29	668	61	9.1
30 - 34	565	107	18.9
35 - 39	324	69	21.3
40 - 44	219	42	19.2
45 and Over	271	37	13.7
Unknown	20	1	5.0
Sub-Total MALE	2,752	326	11.8
FEMALE			
19 and Under	106	1	0.9
20 - 24	244	0	0.0
25 - 29	215	4	1.9
30 - 34	116	2	1.7
35 - 39	70	0	0.0
40 - 44	56	3	5.4
45 and Over	33	2	6.1
Unknown	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	846	12	1.4
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	3,598	338	9.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 22-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Joaquin County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	10	1	10.0
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	11	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	3	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	1,382	1	0.1
Unknown Risk	61	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,469	2	0.1
FEMALE			
IDU ³	8	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	0	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	527	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	28	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	563	0	0.0
Missing Gender	18	0	0.0
Total	2,050	2	0.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 22-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Joaquin County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	306	0	0.0
African American	301	1	0.3
Latino	762	1	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	38	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,469	2	0.1
FEMALE			
White	154	0	0.0
African American	163	0	0.0
Latina	193	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	41	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	12	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	563	0	0.0
Missing Gender	18	0	0.0
Total	2,050	2	0.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 22-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Joaquin County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	163	0	0.0
20 - 24	402	0	0.0
25 - 29	269	1	0.4
30 - 34	237	1	0.4
35 - 39	137	0	0.0
40 - 44	113	0	0.0
45 and Over	142	0	0.0
Unknown	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,469	2	0.1
FEMALE			
19 and Under	112	0	0.0
20 - 24	134	0	0.0
25 - 29	107	0	0.0
30 - 34	91	0	0.0
35 - 39	56	0	0.0
40 - 44	33	0	0.0
45 and Over	28	0	0.0
Unknown	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	563	0	0.0
Missing Gender	18	0	0.0
Total	2,050	2	0.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 23-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
San Luis Obispo County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	8	0	0.0
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	6	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	1	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	340	1	0.3
Unknown Risk	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	360	1	0.3
FEMALE			
IDU ³	6	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	14	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	202	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	229	0	0.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	591	1	0.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 23-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Luis Obispo County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	271	1	0.4
African American	23	0	0.0
Latino	53	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	360	1	0.3
FEMALE			
White	170	0	0.0
African American	12	0	0.0
Latina	34	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	229	0	0.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	591	1	0.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 23-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
San Luis Obispo County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	28	0	0.0
20 - 24	149	1	0.7
25 - 29	64	0	0.0
30 - 34	49	0	0.0
35 - 39	26	0	0.0
40 - 44	18	0	0.0
45 and Over	18	0	0.0
Unknown	8	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	360	1	0.3
FEMALE			
19 and Under	52	0	0.0
20 - 24	59	0	0.0
25 - 29	41	0	0.0
30 - 34	22	0	0.0
35 - 39	23	0	0.0
40 - 44	16	0	0.0
45 and Over	12	0	0.0
Unknown	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	229	0	0.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	591	1	0.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 24-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Santa Clara County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	63	10	15.9
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	3	1	33.3
Heterosexual IDU ³	35	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	72	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	4	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	920	5	0.5
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,097	16	1.5
FEMALE			
IDU ³	2	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	4	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	156	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	168	0	0.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	1,267	16	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 24-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Santa Clara County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	340	9	2.6
African American	193	2	1.0
Latino	470	5	1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	74	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	16	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,097	16	1.5
FEMALE			
White	56	0	0.0
African American	17	0	0.0
Latina	71	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	11	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	168	0	0.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	1,267	16	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 24-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Santa Clara County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	98	0	0.0
20 - 24	291	2	0.7
25 - 29	225	3	1.3
30 - 34	197	4	2.0
35 - 39	122	2	1.6
40 - 44	63	4	6.3
45 and Over	69	1	1.4
Unknown	32	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	1,097	16	1.5
FEMALE			
19 and Under	23	0	0.0
20 - 24	55	0	0.0
25 - 29	28	0	0.0
30 - 34	13	0	0.0
35 - 39	11	0	0.0
40 - 44	17	0	0.0
45 and Over	13	0	0.0
Unknown	8	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	168	0	0.0
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	1,267	16	1.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 25-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Santa Cruz County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	16	0	0.0
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	4	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	6	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	3	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	272	3	1.1
Unknown Risk	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	302	3	1.0
FEMALE			
IDU ³	8	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	1	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	79	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	89	0	0.0
Missing Gender	3	0	0.0
Total	394	3	0.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 25-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Santa Cruz County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	160	2	1.3
African American	11	0	0.0
Latino	124	1	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	302	3	1.0
FEMALE			
White	50	0	0.0
African American	4	0	0.0
Latina	34	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	89	0	0.0
Missing Gender	3	0	0.0
Total	394	3	0.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 25-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Santa Cruz County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	28	0	0.0
20 - 24	100	0	0.0
25 - 29	67	2	3.0
30 - 34	42	1	2.4
35 - 39	23	0	0.0
40 - 44	19	0	0.0
45 and Over	23	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	302	3	1.0
FEMALE			
19 and Under	15	0	0.0
20 - 24	27	0	0.0
25 - 29	15	0	0.0
30 - 34	13	0	0.0
35 - 39	11	0	0.0
40 - 44	4	0	0.0
45 and Over	3	0	0.0
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	89	0	0.0
Missing Gender	3	0	0.0
Total	394	3	0.8

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 26-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Solano County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	7	0	0.0
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	4	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	3	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	576	9	1.6
Unknown Risk	20	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	610	9	1.5
FEMALE			
IDU ³	3	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	3	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	403	1	0.2
Unknown Risk	15	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	424	1	0.2
Missing Gender	10	0	0.0
Total	1,044	10	1.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 26-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Solano County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	178	3	1.7
African American	295	6	2.0
Latino	102	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	28	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	7	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	610	9	1.5
FEMALE			
White	155	0	0.0
African American	169	1	0.6
Latina	64	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	424	1	0.2
Missing Gender	10	0	0.0
Total	1,044	10	1.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 26-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Solano County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	76	0	0.0
20 - 24	202	2	1.0
25 - 29	132	3	2.3
30 - 34	73	1	1.4
35 - 39	50	1	2.0
40 - 44	50	2	4.0
45 and Over	26	0	0.0
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	610	9	1.5
FEMALE			
19 and Under	80	0	0.0
20 - 24	119	0	0.0
25 - 29	83	1	1.2
30 - 34	59	0	0.0
35 - 39	38	0	0.0
40 - 44	28	0	0.0
45 and Over	13	0	0.0
Unknown	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	424	1	0.2
Missing Gender	10	0	0.0
Total	1,044	10	1.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 27-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Sonoma County
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	25	9	36.0
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	6	0	0.0
Hemophilia	0	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	3	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	493	5	1.0
Unknown Risk	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	530	14	2.6
FEMALE			
IDU ³	3	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	0	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	185	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	189	0	0.0
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	719	14	1.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 27-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Sonoma County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	324	11	3.4
African American	35	0	0.0
Latino	156	3	1.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	530	14	2.6
FEMALE			
White	127	0	0.0
African American	8	0	0.0
Latina	51	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	189	0	0.0
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	719	14	1.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 27-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Sonoma County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	71	0	0.0
20 - 24	169	0	0.0
25 - 29	110	5	4.5
30 - 34	65	3	4.6
35 - 39	60	6	10.0
40 - 44	35	0	0.0
45 and Over	19	0	0.0
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	530	14	2.6
FEMALE			
19 and Under	53	0	0.0
20 - 24	55	0	0.0
25 - 29	25	0	0.0
30 - 34	19	0	0.0
35 - 39	26	0	0.0
40 - 44	8	0	0.0
45 and Over	3	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	189	0	0.0
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	719	14	1.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot.

Table 28-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Long Beach City
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	39	12	30.8
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	1	1	100.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	5	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	7	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	4	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	699	11	1.6
Unknown Risk	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	755	24	3.2
FEMALE			
IDU ³	3	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	3	2	66.7
Blood Recipient ⁴	3	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	364	1	0.3
Unknown Risk	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	374	3	0.8
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,129	27	2.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 28-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Long Beach City
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	185	9	4.9
African American	341	5	1.5
Latino	189	9	4.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	23	1	4.3
Sub-Total MALE	755	24	3.2
FEMALE			
White	65	0	0.0
African American	173	1	0.6
Latina	105	1	1.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	19	1	5.3
Sub-Total FEMALE	374	3	0.8
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,129	27	2.4

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 28-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)⁴ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Long Beach City
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ⁵	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	81	1	1.2
20 - 24	188	2	1.1
25 - 29	159	10	6.3
30 - 34	121	5	4.1
35 - 39	76	1	1.3
40 - 44	57	3	5.3
45 and Over	72	2	2.8
Unknown	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	755	24	3.2
FEMALE			
19 and Under	68	0	0.0
20 - 24	113	0	0.0
25 - 29	66	2	3.0
30 - 34	63	0	0.0
35 - 39	30	0	0.0
40 - 44	16	0	0.0
45 and Over	18	1	5.6
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	374	3	0.8
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,129	27	2.4

⁴These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

⁵All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 29-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Transmission Category
Berkeley City
1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	52	12	23.1
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU ³	4	2	50.0
Heterosexual IDU ³	21	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	8	0	0.0
Blood Recipient ⁴	2	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	743	10	1.3
Unknown Risk	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	832	24	2.9
FEMALE			
IDU ³	6	0	0.0
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	13	1	7.7
Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual ⁵	315	0	0.0
Unknown Risk	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	336	1	0.3
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,169	25	2.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

⁵Self-identified heterosexuals with no other identified risks.

Table 29-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Berkeley City
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	257	6	2.3
African American	472	17	3.6
Latino	58	1	1.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	19	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	832	24	2.9
FEMALE			
White	94	0	0.0
African American	193	1	0.5
Latina	21	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	14	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	336	1	0.3
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,169	25	2.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 29-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
by Gender and Age-Group
Berkeley City
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	71	0	0.0
20 - 24	214	5	2.3
25 - 29	197	8	4.1
30 - 34	140	5	3.6
35 - 39	91	3	3.3
40 - 44	47	2	4.3
45 and Over	70	1	1.4
Unknown	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	832	24	2.9
FEMALE			
19 and Under	52	0	0.0
20 - 24	74	0	0.0
25 - 29	62	0	0.0
30 - 34	65	0	0.0
35 - 39	28	0	0.0
40 - 44	28	1	3.6
45 and Over	25	0	0.0
Unknown	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	336	1	0.3
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	1,169	25	2.1

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

DRUG TREATMENT CENTERS

TABLE

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	DATE
John Smith	25	M	Head	1880
Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	1880
James Smith	10	M	Son	1880
Elizabeth Smith	8	F	Daughter	1880
William Smith	5	M	Son	1880
Anna Smith	3	F	Daughter	1880
Thomas Smith	1	M	Son	1880
John Smith	25	M	Head	1881
Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	1881
James Smith	10	M	Son	1881
Elizabeth Smith	8	F	Daughter	1881
William Smith	5	M	Son	1881
Anna Smith	3	F	Daughter	1881
Thomas Smith	1	M	Son	1881
John Smith	25	M	Head	1882
Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	1882
James Smith	10	M	Son	1882
Elizabeth Smith	8	F	Daughter	1882
William Smith	5	M	Son	1882
Anna Smith	3	F	Daughter	1882
Thomas Smith	1	M	Son	1882

SURVEYS OF ADULTS IN DRUG TREATMENT CENTERS (DTC)

The seroprevalence survey in drug treatment centers (DTC) includes persons who enter participating DTC and who report injecting illicit drugs during the previous year. During 1993, unlinked (blinded) surveys to determine rates of HIV-1 infection among DTC clients were conducted in 16 centers in 8 local health departments.¹ In all, 5,635 serum samples were tested during 1993. The seroprevalence rate for all centers decreased from 4.4 percent in 1992² to 3.6 percent in 1993 (Table 30).

HIV seroprevalence among injection drug users (IDUs) in selected California counties ranged from 7.9 percent in San Francisco to zero positives in San Joaquin. The seroprevalence for San Diego and San Francisco increased from 2.1 percent and 7.6 percent respectively in 1992² to 4.0 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively in 1993. Seroprevalence rates declined in all other participating counties (Table 30).

Among gender and transmission categories in 1993, there were increases in Unknown Orientation for Men and Lesbian/Bisexual Women. Seroprevalence rates declined in all other categories. Men represented 66.0 percent (3,721) of the total DTC population of which 132 (3.5 percent) were HIV seropositive, down from 4.4 percent in 1992². Women represented 33.7 percent (1,899) of the total DTC population of which 70 (3.7 percent) were HIV seropositive, down from 4.4 percent in 1992. Seroprevalence was highest among men who reported sex with men (20.3 percent), compared to 22.6 percent in 1992². The Lesbian/Bisexual category accounted for the highest seroprevalence rate among women, 5.6 percent, up slightly from the rate of 5.3 percent in 1992² (Table 31).

During 1993, 47.6 percent (2,683) of the specimens tested in DTC were of White origin; 33.2 percent (1,872) of Latinas/os origin; 16.0 percent (901) of African American origin; and 1.1 percent (64) of Asian/Pacific Islander origin. HIV seroprevalence was highest among African American men and women (11.8 percent and 12.7 percent, respectively). In 1993, Latina women showed an increase in HIV seroprevalence, from 1.5 percent in 1992² to 2.0 percent in 1993. Seroprevalence declined in all other Race/Ethnicity groups. The largest decrease in seroprevalence rates occurred in Latino men from 2.0 percent in 1992² to 1.2 percent in 1993 (Table 32).

Seroprevalence rates were highest among men in age groups 45 and Over (4.4 percent) and in women 35-39 (6.3 percent). All age groups showed a decrease in seroprevalence rates compared to 1992² (Table 33).

¹Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, and Santa Clara.

²State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1992, October 1994.

Table 30.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
Selected California Counties
1992 - 1993

Selected Counties and Cities	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
Alameda	655	35	5.8	5.3	-8.6
Contra Costa	821	42	10.3	5.1	-50.5
Fresno	727	11	2.0	1.5	-25.0
Los Angeles	1,206	20	2.1	1.7	-19.0
San Diego	876	35	2.1	4.0	90.5
San Francisco	635	50	7.6	7.9	3.9
San Joaquin	280	0	1.3	0.0	-100.0
San Mateo	a	a	8.5	a	a
Santa Clara	435	11	4.5	2.5	-44.4
Total	5,635	204	4.4	3.6	-18.2

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

a Data collection for this site has been discontinued.

**Figure 8. HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)
in Selected California Counties
1993**

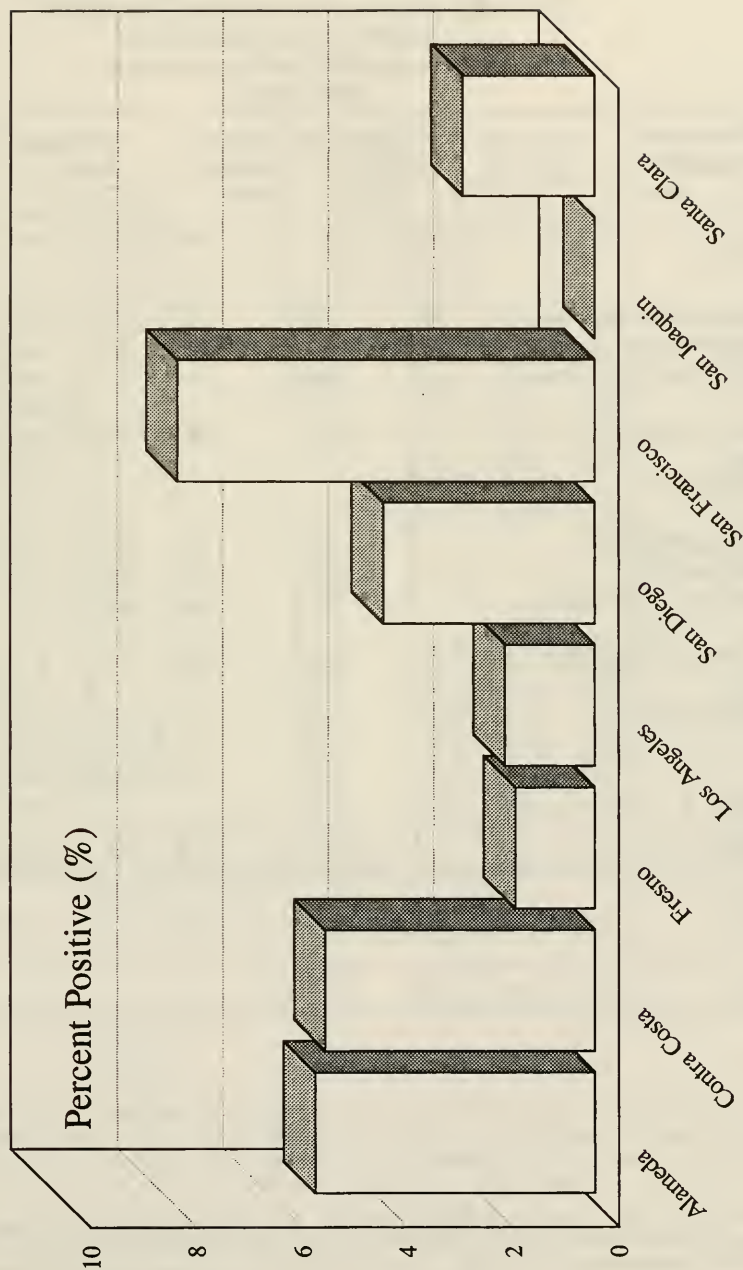


Table 31.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
Selected California Counties
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
1992 - 1993

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
MALE					
Homosexual/Bisexual	59	12	22.6	20.3	-10.2
Heterosexual	3,339	111	4.4	3.3	-25.0
Unknown Orientation	323	9	1.7	2.8	64.7
Sub-Total MALE	3,721	132	4.4	3.5	-20.5
FEMALE					
Lesbian/Bisexual	90	5	5.3	5.6	5.7
Heterosexual	1,576	57	4.4	3.6	-18.2
Unknown Orientation	233	8	4.0	3.4	-15.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,899	70	4.4	3.7	-15.9
Missing Gender	15	2	7.1	13.3	87.3
Total	5,635	204	4.4	3.6	-18.2

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 32.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
Selected California Counties
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
1992 - 1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
MALE					
White	1,581	40	2.7	2.5	-7.4
African American	618	73	14.2	11.8	-16.9
Latino	1,411	17	2.0	1.2	-40.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	50	2	0.0	4.0	a
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	0	0.0	0.0	-
None of the Above ³	42	0	4.5	0.0	-100.0
Sub-Total MALE	3,721	132	4.4	3.5	-20.5
FEMALE					
White	1,102	23	2.7	2.1	-22.2
African American	283	36	14.7	12.7	-13.6
Latina	461	9	1.5	2.0	33.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	0	0.0	0.0	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	22	0	0.0	0.0	-
None of the Above ³	17	2	3.7	11.8	218.9
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,899	70	4.4	3.7	-15.9
Missing Gender	15	2	7.1	13.3	87.3
Total	5,635	204	4.4	3.6	18.2

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

a Not Applicable.

Figure 9. HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
 Entering Methadone Treatment Programs
 in Selected California Counties
 by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
 1993

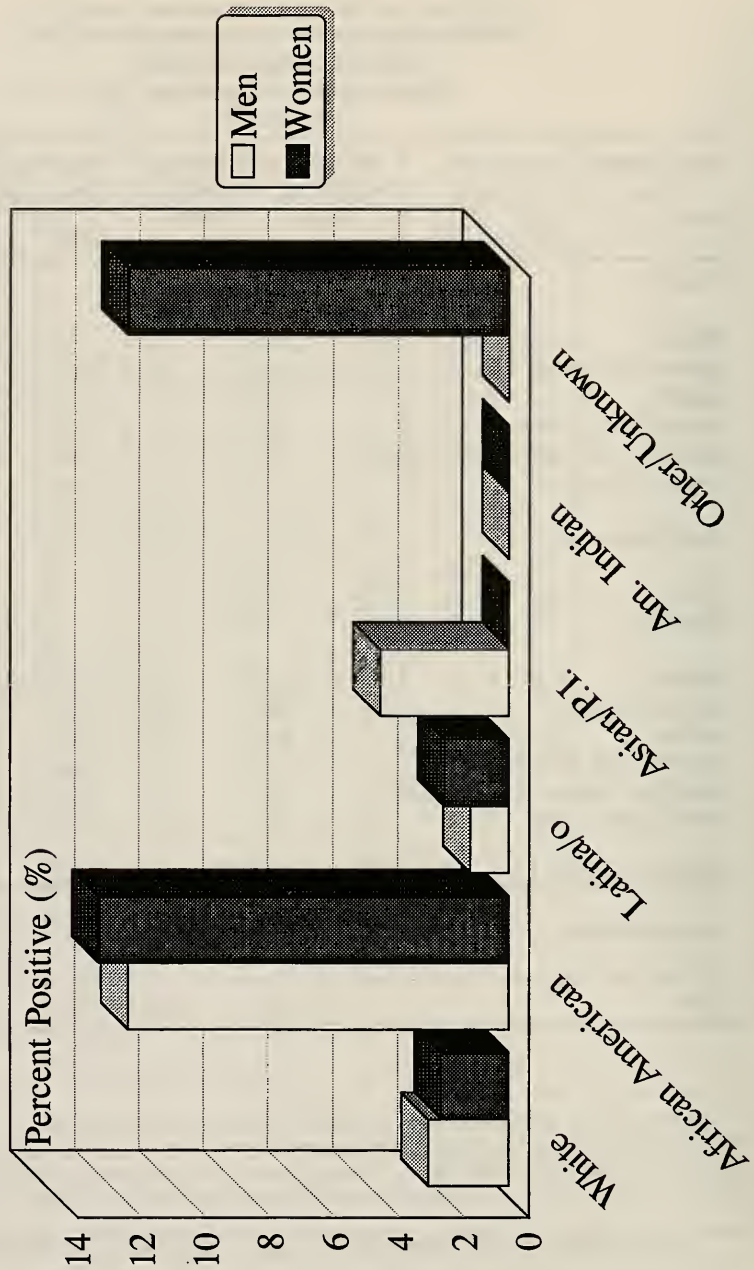


Table 33.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
Selected California Counties
by Gender and Age-Group
1992 - 1993

Age-Group	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
MALE					
19 and Under	16	0	0.0	0.0	-
20 - 24	122	1	1.2	0.8	-33.3
25 - 29	309	5	2.5	1.6	-36.0
30 - 34	587	16	3.0	2.7	-10.0
35 - 39	858	34	4.7	4.0	-14.9
40 - 44	972	38	5.5	3.9	-29.1
45 and Over	841	37	5.3	4.4	-17.0
Unknown	16	1	0.0	6.3	a
Sub-Total MALE	3,721	132	4.4	3.5	-20.5
FEMALE					
19 and Under	21	0	0.0	0.0	-
20 - 24	74	1	0.0	1.4	a
25 - 29	236	6	3.7	2.5	-32.4
30 - 34	457	15	3.3	3.3	-
35 - 39	510	32	7.3	6.3	-13.7
40 - 44	349	12	4.2	3.4	-19.0
45 and Over	240	4	3.2	1.7	-46.9
Unknown	12	0	0.0	0.0	-
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,899	70	4.4	3.7	-15.9
Missing Gender	15	2	7.1	13.3	87.3
Total	5,635	204	4.4	3.6	-18.2

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

a Not Applicable.

Figure 10. HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs
in Selected California Counties
by Gender and Age Group
1993

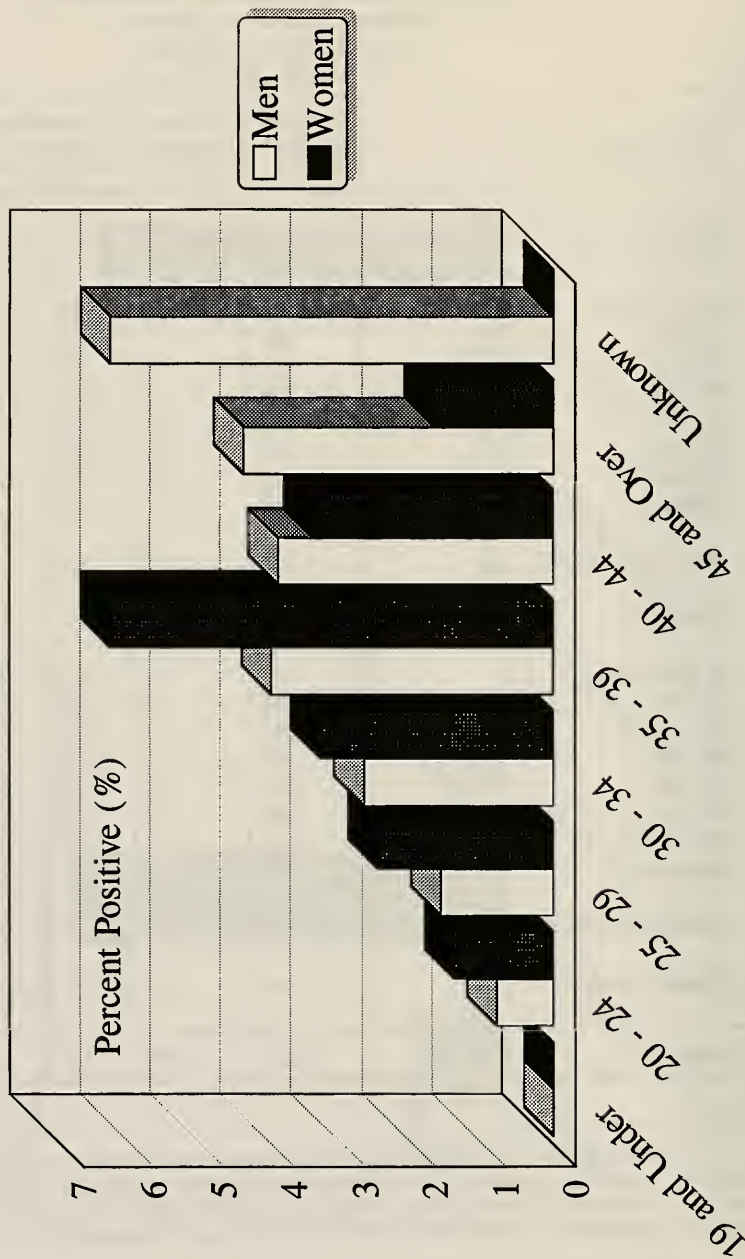


Table 34-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Alameda County
1993

Gender and Sexual Orientation	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual	298	16	5.4
Unknown Orientation	109	5	4.6
Sub-Total MALE	408	21	5.1
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	5	0	0.0
Heterosexual	179	11	6.1
Unknown Orientation	63	3	4.8
Sub-Total FEMALE	247	14	5.7
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	655	35	5.3

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 34-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Alameda County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	172	4	2.3
African American	119	15	12.6
Latino	107	1	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1	25.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	408	21	5.1
FEMALE			
White	114	2	1.8
African American	70	10	14.3
Latina	52	2	3.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	247	14	5.7
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	655	35	5.3

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 34-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Alameda County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	0	0	0.0
20 - 24	15	0	0.0
25 - 29	26	0	0.0
30 - 34	53	1	1.9
35 - 39	77	2	2.6
40 - 44	129	10	7.8
45 and Over	108	8	7.4
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	408	21	5.1
FEMALE			
19 and Under	0	0	0.0
20 - 24	11	1	9.1
25 - 29	35	2	5.7
30 - 34	53	2	3.8
35 - 39	65	4	6.2
40 - 44	45	2	4.4
45 and Over	38	3	7.9
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	247	14	5.7
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	655	35	5.3

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 35-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Contra Costa County
1993

Gender and Sexual Orientation	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual	514	26	5.1
Unknown Orientation	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	515	26	5.0
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	10	1	10.0
Heterosexual	287	13	4.5
Unknown Orientation	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	297	14	4.7
Missing Gender	9	2	22.2
Total	821	42	5.1

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 35-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Contra Costa County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	297	3	1.0
African American	116	21	18.1
Latino	76	2	2.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	10	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	515	26	5.0
FEMALE			
White	227	4	1.8
African American	45	9	20.0
Latina	13	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	4	1	25.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	297	14	4.7
Missing Gender	9	2	22.2
Total	821	42	5.1

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 35-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Contra Costa County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	0	0	0.0
20 - 24	13	0	0.0
25 - 29	34	0	0.0
30 - 34	56	1	1.8
35 - 39	130	7	5.4
40 - 44	156	8	5.1
45 and Over	122	9	7.4
Unknown	4	1	25.0
Sub-Total MALE	515	26	5.0
FEMALE			
19 and Under	5	0	0.0
20 - 24	7	0	0.0
25 - 29	19	0	0.0
30 - 34	66	1	1.5
35 - 39	92	10	10.9
40 - 44	64	2	3.1
45 and Over	40	1	2.5
Unknown	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	297	14	4.7
Missing Gender	9	2	22.2
Total	821	42	5.1

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 36-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Fresno County
1993

Gender and Sexual Orientation	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual	593	8	1.3
Unknown Orientation	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	595	8	1.3
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual	132	3	2.3
Unknown Orientation	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	132	3	2.3
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	727	11	1.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 36-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Fresno County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	194	3	1.5
African American	25	4	16.0
Latino	370	1	0.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	595	8	1.3
FEMALE			
White	51	2	3.9
African American	4	1	25.0
Latina	75	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	132	3	2.3
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	727	11	1.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 36-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Fresno County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	4	0	0.0
20 - 24	23	0	0.0
25 - 29	55	1	1.8
30 - 34	116	0	0.0
35 - 39	164	3	1.8
40 - 44	132	1	0.8
45 and Over	101	3	3.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	595	8	1.3
FEMALE			
19 and Under	0	0	0.0
20 - 24	1	0	0.0
25 - 29	22	0	0.0
30 - 34	44	2	4.5
35 - 39	31	1	3.2
40 - 44	25	0	0.0
45 and Over	9	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	132	3	2.3
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	727	11	1.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 37-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Los Angeles County
1993

Gender and Sexual Orientation	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	11	1	9.1
Heterosexual	723	11	1.5
Unknown Orientation	40	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	774	12	1.6
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	40	1	2.5
Heterosexual	372	6	1.6
Unknown Orientation	20	1	5.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	432	8	1.9
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,206	20	1.7

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 37-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Los Angeles County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	280	4	1.4
African American	134	4	3.0
Latino	344	4	1.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	774	12	1.6
FEMALE			
White	232	2	0.9
African American	59	5	8.5
Latina	133	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	3	1	33.3
Sub-Total FEMALE	432	8	1.9
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,206	20	1.7

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 37-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Los Angeles County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	1	0	0.0
20 - 24	20	1	5.0
25 - 29	76	1	1.3
30 - 34	139	3	2.2
35 - 39	152	1	0.7
40 - 44	187	1	0.5
45 and Over	199	5	2.5
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	774	12	1.6
FEMALE			
19 and Under	2	0	0.0
20 - 24	17	0	0.0
25 - 29	66	0	0.0
30 - 34	113	3	2.7
35 - 39	101	2	2.0
40 - 44	67	3	4.5
45 and Over	66	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	432	8	1.9
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	1,206	20	1.7

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during a survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 38-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
San Diego County
1993

Gender and Sexual Orientation	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	379	21	5.5
Heterosexual	4	1	25.0
Unknown Orientation	163	4	2.5
Sub-Total MALE	546	26	4.8
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	1	0	0.0
Heterosexual	185	5	2.7
Unknown Orientation	142	4	2.8
Sub-Total FEMALE	328	9	2.7
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	876	35	4.0

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 38-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Diego County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	207	9	4.3
African American	62	11	17.7
Latino	259	6	2.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	12	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	546	26	4.8
FEMALE			
White	180	1	0.6
African American	39	4	10.3
Latina	96	4	4.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	8	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	328	9	2.7
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	876	35	4.0

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 38-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
San Diego County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	5	0	0.0
20 - 24	19	0	0.0
25 - 29	56	0	0.0
30 - 34	99	6	6.1
35 - 39	139	6	4.3
40 - 44	119	10	8.4
45 and Over	99	4	4.0
Unknown	10	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	546	26	4.8
FEMALE			
19 and Under	6	0	0.0
20 - 24	17	0	0.0
25 - 29	41	3	7.3
30 - 34	74	2	2.7
35 - 39	91	4	4.4
40 - 44	63	0	0.0
45 and Over	28	0	0.0
Unknown	8	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	328	9	2.7
Missing Gender	2	0	0.0
Total	876	35	4.0

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 39-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
San Francisco County
1993

Gender and Sexual Orientation	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	375	25	6.7
Heterosexual	33	9	27.3
Unknown Orientation	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	409	34	8.3
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	24	2	8.3
Heterosexual	197	14	7.1
Unknown Orientation	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	225	16	7.1
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	635	50	7.9

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 39-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Francisco County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	248	15	6.0
African American	98	16	16.3
Latino	45	2	4.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	1	8.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	409	34	8.3
FEMALE			
White	165	10	6.1
African American	41	5	12.2
Latina	16	1	6.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	225	16	7.1
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	635	50	7.9

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 39-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
San Francisco County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	0	0	0.0
20 - 24	16	0	0.0
25 - 29	34	2	5.9
30 - 34	56	5	8.9
35 - 39	94	14	14.9
40 - 44	119	6	5.0
45 and Over	88	7	8.0
Unknown	2	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	409	34	8.3
FEMALE			
19 and Under	2	0	0.0
20 - 24	15	0	0.0
25 - 29	30	1	3.3
30 - 34	47	4	8.5
35 - 39	58	8	13.8
40 - 44	44	3	6.8
45 and Over	29	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	225	16	7.1
Missing Gender	1	0	0.0
Total	635	50	7.9

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 40-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
San Joaquin County
1993

Gender and Sexual Orientation	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	3	0	0.0
Heterosexual	196	0	0.0
Unknown Orientation	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	203	0	0.0
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	3	0	0.0
Heterosexual	74	0	0.0
Unknown Orientation	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	77	0	0.0
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	280	0	0.0

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 40-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
San Joaquin County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	70	0	0.0
African American	50	0	0.0
Latino	78	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	3	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	203	0	0.0
FEMALE			
White	42	0	0.0
African American	16	0	0.0
Latina	18	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	1	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	77	0	0.0
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	280	0	0.0

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 40-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
San Joaquin County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	4	0	0.0
20 - 24	11	0	0.0
25 - 29	14	0	0.0
30 - 34	39	0	0.0
35 - 39	51	0	0.0
40 - 44	43	0	0.0
45 and Over	41	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	203	0	0.0
FEMALE			
19 and Under	4	0	0.0
20 - 24	4	0	0.0
25 - 29	11	0	0.0
30 - 34	18	0	0.0
35 - 39	20	0	0.0
40 - 44	12	0	0.0
45 and Over	8	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	77	0	0.0
Missing Gender	0	0	0.0
Total	280	0	0.0

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 41-1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Sexual Orientation
Santa Clara County
1993

Gender and Sexual Orientation	Number Tested	Number Positive²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
Homosexual/Bisexual	5	1	20.0
Heterosexual	261	4	1.5
Unknown Orientation	5	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	271	5	1.8
FEMALE			
Lesbian/Bisexual	7	1	14.3
Heterosexual	150	5	3.3
Unknown Orientation	4	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	161	6	3.7
Missing Gender	3	0	0.0
Total	435	11	2.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

Table 41-2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Santa Clara County
1993

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
White	113	2	1.8
African American	14	2	14.3
Latino	132	1	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	6	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	271	5	1.8
FEMALE			
White	91	2	2.2
African American	9	2	22.2
Latino	58	2	3.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0	0.0
None of the Above ³	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	161	6	3.7
Missing Gender	3	0	0.0
Total	435	11	2.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes other race and unknown race.

Table 41-3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs¹
by Gender and Age-Group
Santa Clara County
1993

Age-Group	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence Rate (%)
MALE			
19 and Under	2	0	0.0
20 - 24	5	0	0.0
25 - 29	14	1	7.1
30 - 34	29	0	0.0
35 - 39	51	1	2.0
40 - 44	87	2	2.3
45 and Over	83	1	1.2
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total MALE	271	5	1.8
FEMALE			
19 and Under	2	0	0.0
20 - 24	2	0	0.0
25 - 29	12	0	0.0
30 - 34	42	1	2.4
35 - 39	52	3	5.8
40 - 44	29	2	6.9
45 and Over	22	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	161	6	3.7
Missing Gender	3	0	0.0
Total	435	11	2.5

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferential admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

**SURVEY OF
CHILDBEARING WOMEN**

Name		Address		City		State		Country	
Mr. J. H. Smith		123 Main St.		New York		New York		U.S.A.	
Mrs. A. B. Jones		456 Elm St.		Los Angeles		California		U.S.A.	
Dr. C. D. Brown		789 Oak St.		Chicago		Illinois		U.S.A.	
Prof. E. F. Green		101 Pine St.		Boston		Massachusetts		U.S.A.	
Mr. G. H. White		202 Cedar St.		San Francisco		California		U.S.A.	
Mrs. I. J. Black		303 Birch St.		Philadelphia		Pennsylvania		U.S.A.	
Dr. K. L. Gray		404 Spruce St.		Seattle		Washington		U.S.A.	
Prof. M. N. Hall		505 Willow St.		Portland		Oregon		U.S.A.	
Mr. O. P. Young		606 Ash St.		Denver		Colorado		U.S.A.	
Mrs. Q. R. King		707 Hickory St.		Austin		Texas		U.S.A.	
Dr. S. T. Lee		808 Maple St.		Houston		Texas		U.S.A.	
Prof. U. V. Scott		909 Poplar St.		Dallas		Texas		U.S.A.	
Mr. W. X. Adams		1010 Walnut St.		San Antonio		Texas		U.S.A.	
Mrs. Y. Z. Baker		1111 Chestnut St.		Fort Worth		Texas		U.S.A.	
Dr. A. B. Carter		1212 Locust St.		El Paso		Texas		U.S.A.	
Prof. C. D. Evans		1313 Olive St.		Phoenix		Arizona		U.S.A.	
Mr. E. F. Green		1414 Madison St.		Tucson		Arizona		U.S.A.	
Mrs. G. H. White		1515 Monroe St.		Albuquerque		New Mexico		U.S.A.	
Dr. I. J. Black		1616 Taylor St.		Santa Fe		New Mexico		U.S.A.	
Prof. K. L. Gray		1717 Lincoln St.		Las Vegas		Nevada		U.S.A.	
Mr. M. N. Hall		1818 Washington St.		Reno		Nevada		U.S.A.	
Mrs. O. P. Young		1919 Jefferson St.		Salt Lake City		Utah		U.S.A.	
Dr. Q. R. King		2020 Adams St.		Bozeman		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. S. T. Lee		2121 Franklin St.		Billings		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. U. V. Scott		2222 Grant St.		Helena		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. W. X. Adams		2323 Hayes St.		Great Falls		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. Y. Z. Baker		2424 Clark St.		Missoula		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. A. B. Carter		2525 Bond St.		Butte		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. C. D. Evans		2626 Perry St.		Kalispell		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. E. F. Green		2727 Reid St.		Liberty		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. G. H. White		2828 Richmond St.		Miles		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. I. J. Black		2929 Jackson St.		Park		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. K. L. Gray		3030 Washington St.		Bozeman		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. M. N. Hall		3131 Madison St.		Helena		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. O. P. Young		3232 Jefferson St.		Great Falls		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. Q. R. King		3333 Adams St.		Missoula		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. S. T. Lee		3434 Franklin St.		Butte		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. U. V. Scott		3535 Grant St.		Kalispell		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. W. X. Adams		3636 Hayes St.		Liberty		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. Y. Z. Baker		3737 Richmond St.		Miles		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. A. B. Carter		3838 Jackson St.		Park		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. C. D. Evans		3939 Washington St.		Bozeman		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. E. F. Green		4040 Madison St.		Helena		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. G. H. White		4141 Jefferson St.		Great Falls		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. I. J. Black		4242 Adams St.		Missoula		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. K. L. Gray		4343 Franklin St.		Butte		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. M. N. Hall		4444 Grant St.		Kalispell		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. O. P. Young		4545 Hayes St.		Liberty		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. Q. R. King		4646 Richmond St.		Miles		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. S. T. Lee		4747 Jackson St.		Park		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. U. V. Scott		4848 Washington St.		Bozeman		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. W. X. Adams		4949 Madison St.		Helena		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. Y. Z. Baker		5050 Jefferson St.		Great Falls		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. A. B. Carter		5151 Adams St.		Missoula		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. C. D. Evans		5252 Franklin St.		Butte		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. E. F. Green		5353 Grant St.		Kalispell		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. G. H. White		5454 Hayes St.		Liberty		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. I. J. Black		5555 Richmond St.		Miles		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. K. L. Gray		5656 Jackson St.		Park		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. M. N. Hall		5757 Washington St.		Bozeman		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. O. P. Young		5858 Madison St.		Helena		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. Q. R. King		5959 Jefferson St.		Great Falls		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. S. T. Lee		6060 Adams St.		Missoula		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. U. V. Scott		6161 Franklin St.		Butte		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. W. X. Adams		6262 Grant St.		Kalispell		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. Y. Z. Baker		6363 Hayes St.		Liberty		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. A. B. Carter		6464 Richmond St.		Miles		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. C. D. Evans		6565 Jackson St.		Park		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. E. F. Green		6666 Washington St.		Bozeman		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. G. H. White		6767 Madison St.		Helena		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. I. J. Black		6868 Jefferson St.		Great Falls		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. K. L. Gray		6969 Adams St.		Missoula		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. M. N. Hall		7070 Franklin St.		Butte		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. O. P. Young		7171 Grant St.		Kalispell		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. Q. R. King		7272 Hayes St.		Liberty		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. S. T. Lee		7373 Richmond St.		Miles		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. U. V. Scott		7474 Jackson St.		Park		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. W. X. Adams		7575 Washington St.		Bozeman		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. Y. Z. Baker		7676 Madison St.		Helena		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. A. B. Carter		7777 Jefferson St.		Great Falls		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. C. D. Evans		7878 Adams St.		Missoula		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. E. F. Green		7979 Franklin St.		Butte		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. G. H. White		8080 Grant St.		Kalispell		Montana		U.S.A.	
Prof. I. J. Black		8181 Hayes St.		Liberty		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mr. K. L. Gray		8282 Richmond St.		Miles		Montana		U.S.A.	
Mrs. M. N. Hall		8383 Jackson St.		Park		Montana		U.S.A.	
Dr. O. P. Young		8484 Washington St.		Bozeman		Montana		U.S.A.	

SURVEY OF CHILDBEARING WOMEN

Since 1988, the California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has participated in a survey to estimate the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection among childbearing women.

The survey is based on the systematic, unlinked testing for HIV antibody of residual blood specimens routinely collected on filter paper from newborn infants for metabolic screening. Consecutive births during a survey period of 3 months (July, August, and September) per year are sampled in California. A positive test reflects HIV infection in the mother, but not necessarily in the infant, because maternal antibodies to HIV are passed to the baby even when the virus is not.

This report includes HIV seroprevalence for childbearing women in selected California counties.¹ During 1993, 132,400 unlinked specimens were tested for maternal HIV antibody in these counties. Of these, 78 specimens were confirmed positive. The seroprevalence estimate for childbearing women in selected California counties was 0.06 percent (6 per 10,000) in 1993, down from 0.07 percent in 1992². County-specific seroprevalence rates ranged from zero positives in Marin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties to a high of 0.21 percent in San Francisco. Seroprevalence rates went down in 1993 compared to 1992² for childbearing women in seven counties and went up among childbearing women in six counties (Table 42).

In 1993, age-specific prevalence rates decreased from 1992² for women in age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years and increased for women in all other age groups. Among women in age group 19 and Under, the rate increased to 0.08 percent (8 per 10,000) from 0.05 percent (5 per 10,000) in 1992². The highest percentage decrease, was for women 20-24 where the rate decreased from 0.09 (9 per 10,000) in 1992² to 0.05 percent (5 per 10,000) in 1993 (Table 43).

African American childbearing women accounted for the highest prevalence rate (0.28 percent) compared to rates among White (0.02 percent), Latina (0.06 percent), Asian/Pacific Islander (0.01 percent), and American Indian/Other (0.04 percent). Seroprevalence rates increased from 1992² for Latina women and decreased for women in all other race/ethnicity groups (Table 43).

¹ Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano and Sonoma.

² State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1992, October 1994.

Table 42.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Childbearing Women
Selected California Counties¹
1992 - 1993

Selected Counties	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
Alameda	5,651	4	0.28	0.07	-75.0
Contra Costa	3,206	3	0.12	0.09	-25.0
Fresno	4,135	1	0.10	0.02	-80.0
Kern	3,263	1	0.00	0.03	a
Los Angeles	49,946	34	0.07	0.07	-
Marin	746	0	0.00	0.00	-
Monterey	1,778	1	b	0.06	b
Orange	13,370	6	0.03	0.04	33.3
Riverside	6,570	2	0.03	0.03	-
Sacramento	4,961	5	0.04	0.10	150.0
San Bernardino	8,118	4	0.02	0.05	150.0
San Diego	11,742	4	0.09	0.03	-66.7
San Francisco	2,435	5	0.20	0.21	5.0
San Joaquin	2,337	1	0.08	0.04	-50.0
San Luis Obispo	706	0	0.00	0.00	-
San Mateo	2,480	0	0.08	0.00	-100.0
Santa Clara	7,083	4	0.06	0.06	-
Santa Cruz	1,017	0	0.10	0.00	-100.0
Solano	1,449	1	0.07	0.07	-
Sonoma	1,407	2	0.00	0.14	a
Total	132,400	78	0.07	0.06	-14.3

¹Specimens from this survey of newborn infants (and women giving birth) are drawn from the genetic diseases screening program, collected for the third quarter only. Antibodies in a newborn infant reflect the infection status of the mother and not necessarily the child.

² All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

a Not Applicable.

b Not Available.

Table 43.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Childbearing Women
Selected California Counties¹
by Age-Group and Race/Ethnicity of Mother
1992 - 1993

Age-Group Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
AGE-GROUP					
19 and Under	15,686	12	0.05	0.08	60.0
20 - 24	33,006	15	0.09	0.05	-44.4
25 - 29	36,845	19	0.08	0.05	-37.5
30 - 34	30,000	21	0.06	0.07	16.7
35 and Over	16,180	9	0.04	0.06	50.0
Unknown	683	2	0.22	0.29	31.8
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	43,357	9	0.04	0.02	-50.0
African American	10,370	29	0.43	0.28	-34.9
Latina	64,021	37	0.05	0.06	20.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	9,393	1	0.01	0.01	-
American Indian/Other	5,037	2	0.06	0.04	-33.3
Unknown	222	0	0.22	0.00	-100.0
Total	132,400	78	0.07	0.06	-14.3

¹Specimens from this survey of newborn infants (and women giving birth) are drawn from the genetic diseases screening program, collected for the third quarter only. Antibodies in a newborn infant reflect the infection status of the mother and not necessarily the child.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.



**BLOOD BANKS
AND PLASMA CENTERS**

SURVEY AMONG BLOOD BANKS AND PLASMA CENTERS

The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (CDHS/OA), began monitoring data from the routine testing of blood donors in 1987. HIV prevalence rates among donors are lower than those of the general population because persons at increased risk for HIV infection are actively discouraged from donating.

This report summarizes data from HIV-1 antibody screening of blood and blood products collected in selected California counties and cities for 1993. Additional county data is available through the Office of AIDS. CDHS/OA received reports of testing results from 55 blood banks and 30 plasma centers. This information represents data from approximately 98 percent of the California facilities required to report HIV-1/HIV-2¹ antibody test results to CDHS/OA.

In 1993, 984,607 specimens from selected California blood banks² were tested, and 50 (0.005 percent) were seropositive. HIV seroprevalence in selected California blood banks ranged from zero to 0.010 percent. The overall prevalence rate decreased from 0.007 percent in 1992³ to 0.005 percent in 1993 (Table 44).

In 1993, 668,308 specimens from selected California plasma centers⁴ were tested, and 196 (0.029 percent) were seropositive, compared to 230 (0.038 percent) in 1992³. HIV seroprevalence in selected California plasma centers ranged from zero to 0.052 percent (Table 45).

¹ Testing for HIV-2 began the second quarter of 1992. Data collected through 1993 showed no confirmed positive for HIV-2.

² Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sonoma and the City of Long Beach.

³ State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1992, October 1994.

⁴ Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, Solano, and the City of Long Beach.

Table 44.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Units Collected
Selected California Blood Banks
1992 - 1993

Selected Counties	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ¹ 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
Alameda	77,320	4	0.006	0.005	-16.7
Fresno	31,067	3	0.005	0.010	100.0
Kern	22,276	0	0.018	0.000	-100.0
Los Angeles	306,939	21	0.009	0.007	-22.2
Monterey	5,987	0	0.000	0.000	-
Orange	4,435	0	0.000	0.000	-
Riverside	11,364	0	0.017	0.000	-100.0
Sacramento	86,444	2	0.005	0.002	-60.0
San Bernardino	70,544	4	0.006	0.006	-
San Diego	115,467	11	0.014	0.010	-28.6
San Francisco	88,079	3	0.005	0.003	-40.0
San Joaquin	33,374	0	0.003	0.000	-100.0
San Luis Obispo	12,763	0	0.000	0.000	-
San Mateo	23,898	0	0.012	0.000	-100.0
Santa Clara	70,341	1	0.002	0.001	-50.0
Sonoma	21,176	1	0.000	0.005	a
Long Beach	3,133	0	0.000	0.000	-
Total	984,607	50	0.007	0.005	-28.6

¹All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

a Not Applicable.

Table 45.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Units Collected
Selected California Plasma Centers
1992 - 1993

Selected Counties and Cities	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ⁵ 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
Alameda	42,072	6	0.036	0.014	-61.1
Contra Costa	4,422	2	0.062	0.045	-27.4
Fresno	67,518	23	0.030	0.034	13.3
Los Angeles	74,818	25	0.025	0.033	32.0
Orange	8,391	0	0.000	0.000	-
Riverside	47,682	4	0.015	0.008	-46.7
Sacramento	39,497	17	0.047	0.043	-8.5
San Bernardino	56,932	12	0.023	0.021	-8.7
San Diego	224,166	71	0.048	0.032	-33.3
San Joaquin	28,389	0	0.005	0.000	-100.0
Solano	7,766	4	0.164	0.052	-68.3
Long Beach	66,655	32	0.020	0.048	140.0
Berkeley	a	a	0.046	a	a
Total	668,308	196	0.038	0.029	-23.7

⁵All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

aData collection at this site has been discontinued.

**CIVILIAN APPLICANTS
FOR MILITARY SERVICE**

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

SURVEY AMONG CIVILIAN APPLICANTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Since October 1985, all persons applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) have been screened for HIV infection as part of their entrance medical evaluation. Data from this group are important because of the large number of persons screened and because the applicants include both sexes and all racial and ethnic groups from all areas of the country. The Department of Defense shares the resulting statistical data with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for HIV surveillance purposes. The CDC in turn provides this information to state and local health departments.

Through 1993, before medical evaluation, applicants were interviewed about drug use and homosexual activity, both of which were grounds for exclusion from entry into military service. Potential applicants were informed that they would be screened for HIV antibody and excluded from entry if infected. Therefore, injection drug users, men who have sex with men, lesbians, bisexual women, and persons who suspected or were already aware they were infected with HIV were likely to have been underrepresented among those applicants actually tested.

This report summarizes data for 20 selected California counties.¹ Additional county data are available through the Office of AIDS. In 1993, a total of 25,796 specimens from these selected counties were tested for HIV antibody. Of these, 23 (0.09 percent) were seropositive, compared to 0.06 percent in 1992². Prevalence rates ranged from zero positives in eleven counties to 0.26 percent in San Mateo county (Table 46).

Males represented 84.5% (21,801) of the total civilian applicants for these counties, of which 23 (0.11 percent) were seropositive, compared to 0.07 percent in 1992² (Table 47). Females represented 15.5 percent (3,995) of the total civilian applicants for these counties, of which zero were seropositive, unchanged from the prior year (Table 48).

In 1993, age-specific prevalence rates for men decreased in age groups 19 and Under and 45 and Over and increased for men in all other age groups. The highest percentage increase, was for men in age group 30-34, where the rate increased to 0.58 percent from 0.25 percent in 1992². Age group 35-39 showed the highest prevalence rate of 1.18 percent (Table 47).

Among men, 54.7 percent (11,915) of the specimens tested for military services were from Whites, of which 8 (0.07 percent) were seropositive; 9.7 percent (2,120) were from African Americans, of which 11 (0.52 percent) were seropositive; 22.4 percent (4,875) were from Latinos, of which 4 (0.08 percent) were seropositive; 11.2 percent (2,442) were from Asian/Pacific Islanders of which zero were seropositive; and 0.6 (131) were from American Indian/Alaskans of which zero were seropositive. The largest percentage increase in prevalence occurred among African American men, from 0.19 percent in 1992 to 0.52 percent in 1993. The seroprevalence rates for Latino men (0.08 percent) was up from 0.04 percent in 1992². The rate for White men remained unchanged from 1992² at 0.7 percent. All other race/ethnic groups had zero positives (Table 47).

¹ Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma.

² State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1992, October 1994.

Table 46.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Civilian Applicants
for Military Service
Selected California Counties¹
1992 - 1993

Selected Counties	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
Alameda	1,003	0	0.09	0.00	-100.0
Contra Costa	795	1	0.13	0.13	-
Fresno	879	0	0.00	0.00	-
Kern	805	1	0.00	0.12	a
Los Angeles	7,628	11	0.07	0.14	100.0
Marin	79	0	0.00	0.00	-
Monterey	350	0	0.00	0.00	-
Orange	1,921	0	0.00	0.00	-
Riverside	1,375	1	0.00	0.07	a
Sacramento	1,480	1	0.07	0.07	-
San Bernardino	2,011	1	0.10	0.05	-50.0
San Diego	3,251	5	0.00	0.15	a
San Francisco	392	0	0.25	0.00	-100.0
San Joaquin	616	1	0.17	0.16	-5.9
San Luis Obispo	260	0	0.44	0.00	-100.0
San Mateo	389	1	0.24	0.26	8.3
Santa Clara	1,295	0	0.00	0.00	-
Santa Cruz	155	0	0.00	0.00	-
Solano	716	0	0.00	0.00	-
Sonoma	396	0	0.00	0.00	-
Total	25,796	23	0.06	0.09	50.0

¹Data provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS, Civilian Applicants for Military Service.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

a Not Applicable.

Table 47.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Male Civilian Applicants
for Military Service
Selected California Counties¹
by Age-Group and Race/Ethnicity
1992 - 1993

Age-Group Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
AGE-GROUP					
19 and Under	11,904	1	0.02	0.01	-50.0
20 - 24	6,732	8	0.09	0.12	33.3
25 - 29	1,898	6	0.17	0.32	88.2
30 - 34	859	5	0.25	0.58	132.0
35 - 39	254	3	0.00	1.18	a
40 - 44	80	0	0.00	0.00	-
45 and Over	74	0	1.59	0.00	-100.0
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	11,915	8	0.07	0.07	-
African American	2,120	11	0.19	0.52	173.7
Latino	4,875	4	0.04	0.08	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,442	0	0.00	0.00	-
American Indian/Alaskan	131	0	0.00	0.00	-
None of the Above	318	0	0.00	0.00	-
Total	21,801	23	0.07	0.11	57.1

¹Data provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS, Civilian Applicants for Military Service.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

a Not Applicable.

Table 48.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Female Civilian Applicants
for Military Service
Selected California Counties¹
by Age-Group and Race/Ethnicity
1992 - 1993

Age-Group Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1993	Number Positive ² 1993	Prevalence Rate (%)		Percent Change 1992 to 1993
			1992	1993	
AGE-GROUP					
19 and Under	2,159	0	0.0	0.0	-
20 - 24	1,245	0	0.0	0.0	-
25 - 29	376	0	0.0	0.0	-
30 - 34	164	0	0.0	0.0	-
35 - 39	34	0	0.0	0.0	-
40 - 44	13	0	0.0	0.0	-
45 and Over	4	0	0.0	0.0	-
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	2,111	0	0.0	0.0	-
African American	648	0	0.0	0.0	-
Latino	733	0	0.0	0.0	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	416	0	0.0	0.0	-
American Indian/Alaskan	30	0	0.0	0.0	-
None of the Above	57	0	0.0	0.0	-
Total	3,995	0	0.0	0.0	-

¹Data provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS, Civilian Applicants for Military Service.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.



SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1223 06044 2747

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

DEC 11 1996

SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLIC LIBRARY

CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE ANNUAL REPORT 1994

**D
H
S**

Pete Wilson
Governor
State of California

Sandra R. Smoley, R.N.
Director
Department of Health Services

S. Kimberly Belshé
Director

Department of Health Services

Brooks

~~BROOKS~~
~~HALL~~



C12

San Francisco Public Library

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

last copy sfp

REFERENCE BOOK

Not to be taken from the Library

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

714/744 P STREET
P.O. BOX 942732
SACRAMENTO, CA 94234-7320



(916) 323-7415

TO: Interested Parties

SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE ANNUAL REPORT 1994

I am pleased to make available to you the *California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1994*. The data in this report were gathered in 1994 by local health departments in collaboration with the State and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

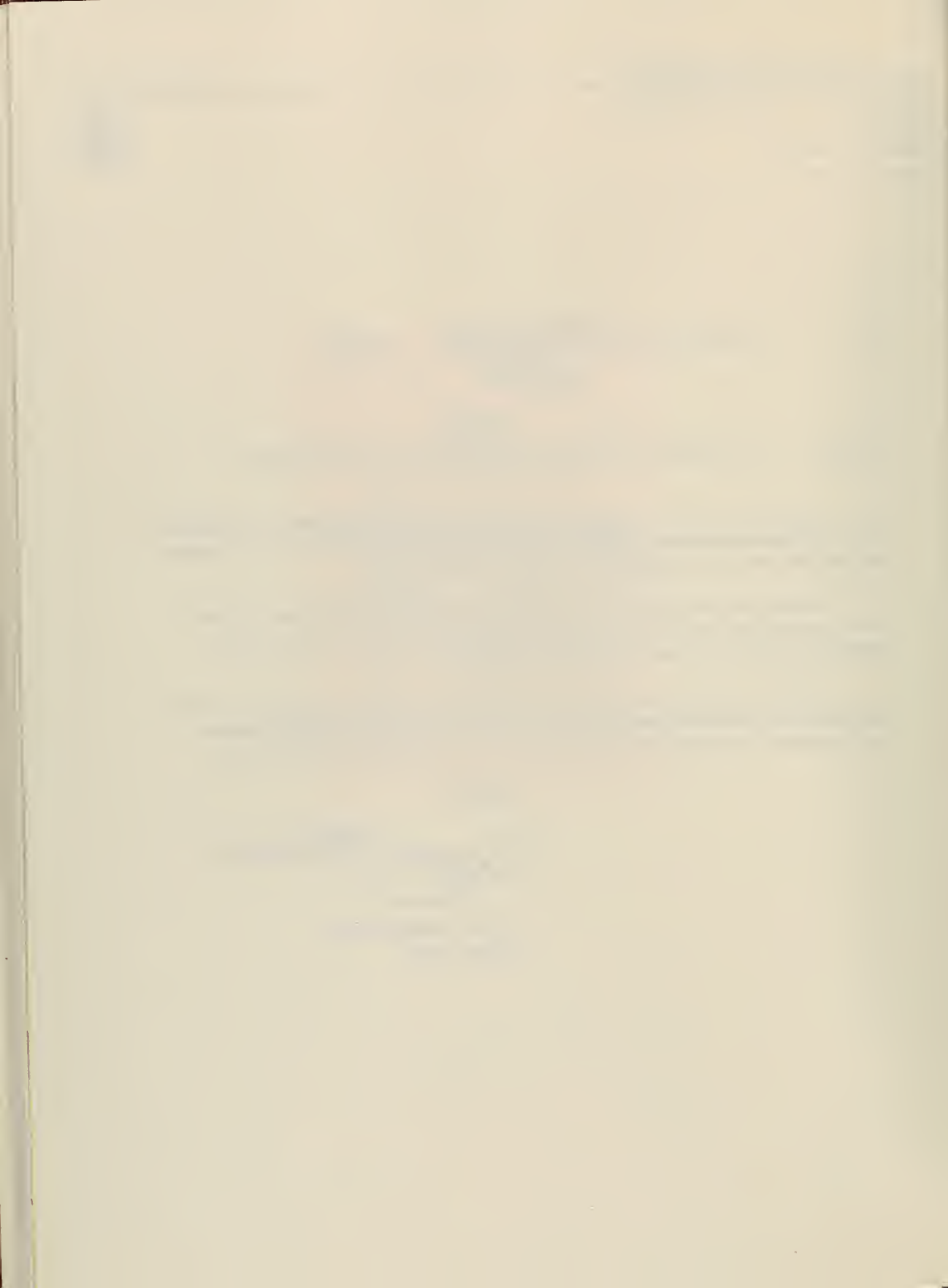
The data have been useful to many local health departments in monitoring the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic locally, targeting prevention activities and other services, and making other public health policy decisions.

I hope you find the data useful in your local HIV serosurveillance activities as well as the community HIV prevention planning process. If you have any questions about this annual report, please contact Donna Zukowski or Juan D. Ruiz, M.D., M.P.H. at (916) 324-8441.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Wayne E. Sauseda'.

Wayne E. Sauseda, Chief
Office of AIDS



CALIFORNIA HIV SEROPREVALENCE ANNUAL REPORT 1994

Prepared by
Donna Zukowski
Juan Ruiz, M.D., M.P.H.

Office of AIDS
HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch

James W. Stratton, M.D., M.P.H.
Deputy Director
Prevention Services

Wayne Sauseda
Chief
Office of AIDS

California Department of Health Services
July 1996

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS would like to thank the following people for sharing their time and expertise during the development of this report:

Tim Livermore, MD, MPH, Walt Gordon, George Banks, MD, Alameda County Health Care Services; Juan Reardon, MD, MPH, Contra Costa County Department of Health Services; Marilyn Mitchell, Fresno County Health Services Agency; David K. Martin, BSN, PHN, Kern County Health Department; Wesley Ford, MA, MPH, County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services; Karen Ehnert, DVM, MPVM, Monterey County Department of Health Services; Douglas F. Moore, PhD, County of Orange Health Care Agency; Victoria Jauregui, County of Riverside Health Services Agency; Jesus Garcia, PHN, County of Sacramento Department of Health and Human Services; Alexander Taylor, MPH, County of San Bernardino Department of Public Health; Michele M. Ginsberg, MD, Jesus Bucardo, MD, MPH, County of San Diego Department of Health Services; Sean Nguyen, San Francisco Department of Public Health; Marcia Cesay, San Joaquin County Public Health Services; Marsha Bollinger, San Luis Obispo County Health Department; Felicia Gentile, MPH, San Mateo County Department of Public Health; Dave Snyder, MPH, Santa Clara County Department of Public Health; Deborah J. Wechsler, RN, MPH, County of Santa Cruz Health Services Agency; Odessa Pinnock, PHN, Solano County Health Services Department; Paula Owens, County of Sonoma Public Health Department; Hazel G. Wallace, DrPH, City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services; and Jose Ducos, MD, MPH, City of Berkeley Department of Health and Human Services.

Additionally, special acknowledgement is given to the following persons;

Tim Kellogg, MA, San Francisco Department of Public Health; Richard Sun, MD, MPH, Chief, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office of AIDS; Phil Langrish, PhD, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office of AIDS; and Duncan MacKellar, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background and Highlights	v
Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics	1
Drug Treatment Centers	36
Survey of Childbearing Women	51
Blood Banks and Plasma Centers	55
Civilian Applicants for Military Service	59

TABLES AND GRAPHS

SURVEY OF CLIENTS ATTENDING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS

Table 1. By Region	4
Figure 1. By Region	5
Table 2. California Counties and Cities	6
Figure 2. By Gender and Transmission	7
Table 4. By Gender and Race/Ethnicity	8
Figure 2. By Gender and Race/Ethnicity	9
Table 5. By Gender and Age Group	10
Figure 3. By Gender and Age Group	11
Table 6. Homosexual and Bisexual Men, by Race/Ethnicity	12
Figure 4. Homosexual and Bisexual Men, by Race/Ethnicity	13
Table 7. Homosexual and Bisexual Men, by Age Group	14
Figure 5. Homosexual and Bisexual Men, by Age Group	15
Table 8. Heterosexual Males, by Race/Ethnicity	16

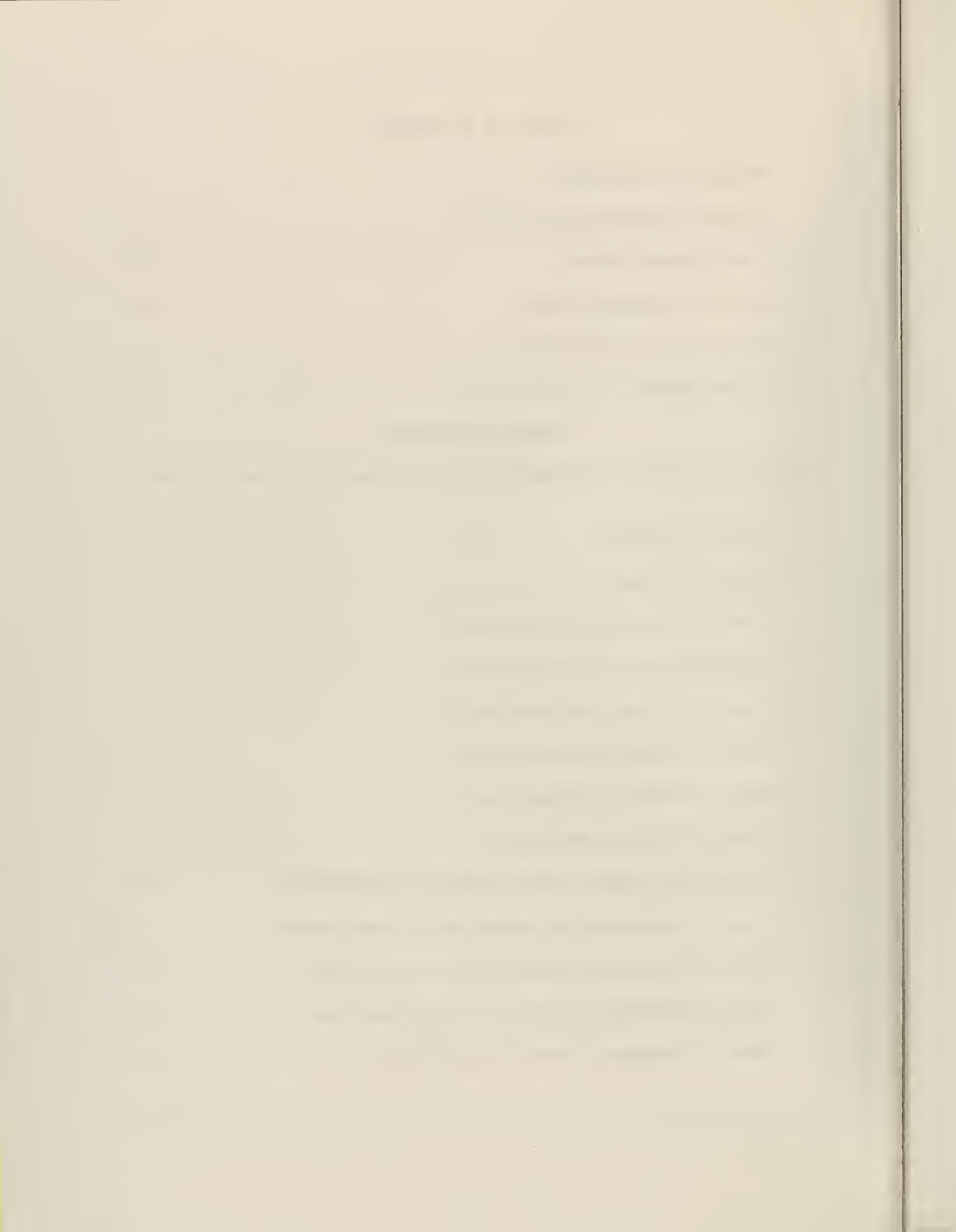


TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Table 9. Heterosexual Females, by Race/Ethnicity	17
Figure 6. Heterosexuals, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	18
Table 10. Heterosexual Males, by Age Group	19
Table 11. Heterosexual Females, by Age Group	20
Figure 7. Heterosexuals, by Gender and Age Group	21
Table 12. Fresno County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group	22
Table 13. Kern County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group	23
Table 14. Los Angeles County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group .	24
Table 15. Riverside County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group . . .	25
Table 16. Sacramento County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group .	26
Table 17. San Bernardino County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group	27
Table 18. San Diego County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group . .	28
Table 19. San Francisco County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group.. . . .	29
Table 20. San Joaquin County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group..	30
Table 21. San Luis Obispo County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group	31
Table 22. Santa Clara County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group .	32
Table 23. Solano County, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group	33
Table 24. Long Beach City, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group . . .	34
Table 25. Berkeley City, Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group	35

SURVEY OF

Table 26

Figure 6

Table 27

Table 28

Figure 9

Table 29

Figure 10

Table 30

Table 31

Table 32

Table 33

Table 34

Table 35

Table 36

Table 37

Table 38

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

SURVEY OF INJECTION DRUG USERS ENTERING METHADONE TREATMENT

Table 26. Selected California Counties	39
Figure 8. Selected California Counties	40
Table 27. By Gender and Sexual Orientation	41
Table 28. By Gender and Sexual Orientation	42
Figure 9. By Gender and Race/Ethnicity	43
Table 29. By Gender and Age Group	44
Figure 10. By Gender and Age Group	45
Table 30. Alameda County, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group.. . . .	46
Table 31. Contra Costa County, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group	47
Table 32. Los Angeles County, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group	48
Table 33. San Francisco County, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group	49
Table 34. Santa Clara County, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, Age Group	50

SURVEY OF CHILDBEARING WOMEN

Table 35. Selected California Counties	53
Table 36. By Age Group and Race/Ethnicity of Mother	54

BLOOD BANKS AND PLASMA CENTERS

Table 37. Selected California Blood Banks	57
Table 38. Selected California Plasma Centers	58

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF THE EMPEROR OF THE EAST

AND

THE

REIGN OF THE EMPRESS

OF THE EAST

1711

1712

1713

1714

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF THE EMPEROR OF THE EAST

AND

THE REIGN OF THE EMPRESS

OF THE EAST

1715

1716

1717

THE HISTORY OF THE

1718

1719

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF THE EMPEROR OF THE EAST

AND

THE REIGN OF THE EMPRESS

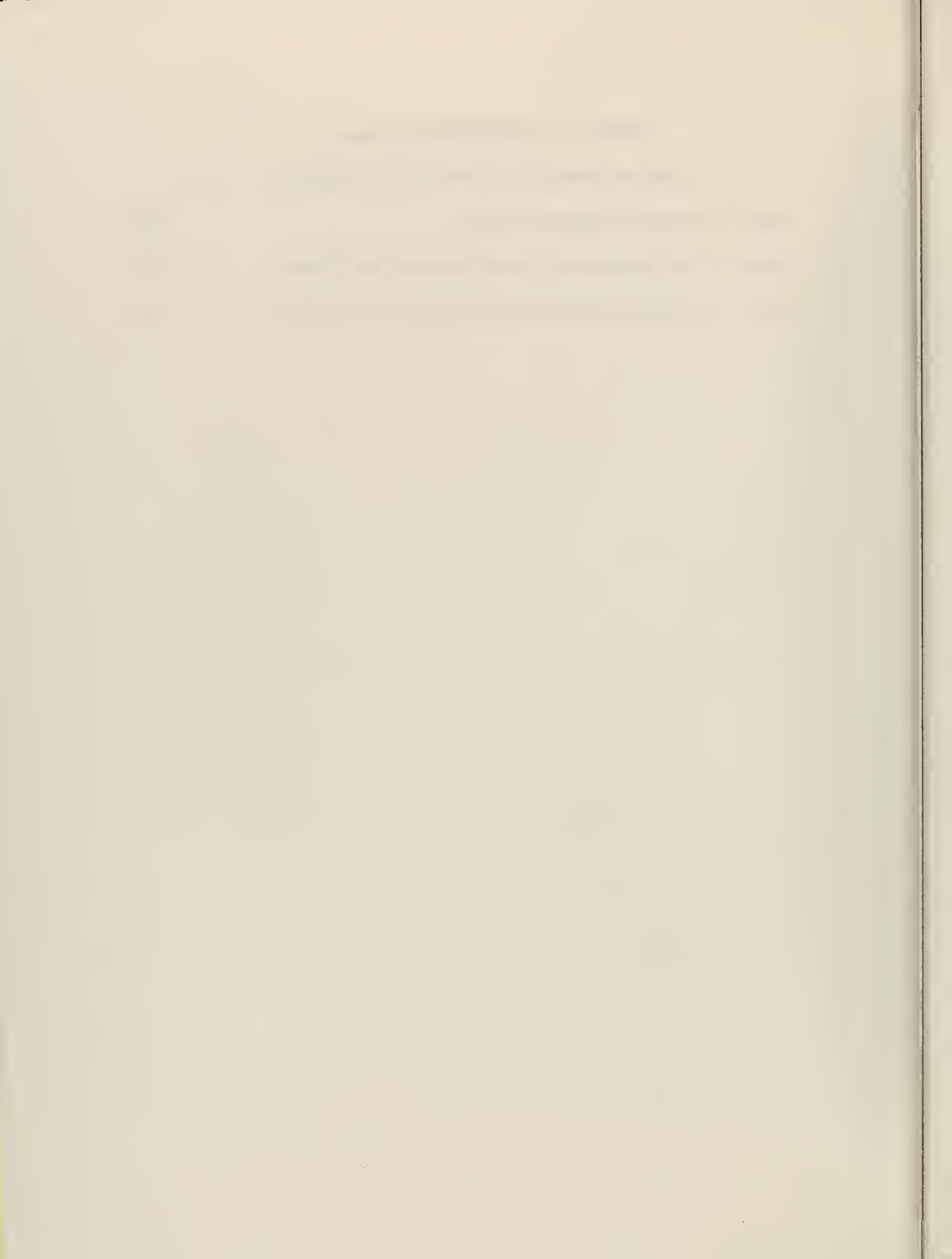
1720

1721

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

CIVILIAN APPLICANTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Table 39. Selected California Counties	62
Table 40. Male Applicants, by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity	63
Table 41. Female Applicants, by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity	64



HIV SENTINEL SEROSURVEILLANCE IN CALIFORNIA 1994

Background

Since the summer of 1988, the California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (CDHS/OA) has participated in Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Family of Surveys (HFS) funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The objectives of sentinel serosurveillance are 1) to provide state and local health officials and the general public with information on the HIV prevalence in various populations, so that education and prevention programs can be developed, targeted, and evaluated; 2) to indicate the magnitude and extent of HIV infection by demographic and behavioral subgroup and by geographic area; 3) to indicate regional and national changes over time in the prevalence of infection in specific populations defined by HIV risk behaviors and demographic characteristics; and 4) to assist in projecting the number of children and adults who will develop HIV-associated illness and require medical care.

The serosurveys are clinic-based and are conducted annually in selected sentinel sites throughout the State. They are designed to establish baseline HIV seroprevalence rates, monitor HIV trends in known high-risk or cross-over groups, and serve as an early warning system for the possible spread of HIV from these groups into the general population.

All of these surveys use anonymous, unlinked (blinded) HIV testing. In unlinked surveys, samples gathered from discarded blood originally collected from consecutive eligible clients for routine diagnostic purposes are tested for HIV antibodies after all personal identifying information has been removed. The HIV test results as well as risk information obtained from medical records cannot be linked to specific individuals.

This summary reports results of the HIV serosurveillance activities from surveys in sentinel sites in California during 1994. The selected clinical settings included sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics and drug treatment centers (DTC). In addition, this report includes data obtained from other sources: the Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV screening by blood collection agencies of blood donations, and HIV screening by the Department of Defense of civilian applicants for military service.

All of the surveys in this report measure HIV seroprevalence, which is the proportion of persons who have serologic evidence of HIV infection at a given time. Seroprevalence is influenced by the rate of new HIV infections (incidence) and by attrition of HIV-infected persons from the population under study, often through illness or death.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1900

1900

1900

The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized on the basis of the European model. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its role in the development of modern higher education in the United States. It has a long history of producing world-class scholars and leaders in various fields of study.

The university is organized into several divisions, including the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Engineering, the College of Business, and the College of Medicine. Each division is headed by a dean and consists of numerous departments and programs. The university also has a large number of research centers and institutes, which are dedicated to advancing knowledge in specific areas of study.

The University of Chicago is a member of the Association of American Universities and the Association of Research Universities. It is also a member of the Ivy League and the Big Ten Conference. The university's commitment to academic excellence and its role in the development of modern higher education in the United States have made it one of the most prestigious and influential universities in the world.

The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized on the basis of the European model. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its role in the development of modern higher education in the United States. It has a long history of producing world-class scholars and leaders in various fields of study.

The university is organized into several divisions, including the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Engineering, the College of Business, and the College of Medicine. Each division is headed by a dean and consists of numerous departments and programs. The university also has a large number of research centers and institutes, which are dedicated to advancing knowledge in specific areas of study.

HIV seroprevalence is a good indicator of future morbidity and health delivery needs because it measures the level of HIV infection in a population. Seroprevalence data from a single site should be interpreted with caution because the representativeness of the sample population may be subtly changing.

Highlights

Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics

In 1994, a total of 26,098 serum samples were tested in STD clinics in 14 local health departments¹ (Table 2). The seroprevalence (2.5 percent) was relatively unchanged from 1993² (2.4 percent). Seroprevalence increased in Fresno, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara counties and significantly in San Joaquin county. All other counties and cities showed a decrease from 1993 (Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Francisco counties significantly).

The overall HIV seroprevalence among men in 1994 was 3.7 percent and among women was 0.4 percent (Table 3). By mode of transmission, the highest seroprevalence (41.9 percent) in STD clinics was among *men who reported sex with men who also injected drugs*. The largest percentage change between 1993 and 1994 was among male *blood recipients* (340.0 percent). Further investigation is needed to determine year of transfusion, and whether their only risk for HIV exposure is transfusion related.

Among men in the sample, seroprevalence increased in 1994 for all race/ethnic groups, significantly for *White* (Table 4). Among women, seroprevalence decreased for *Asian/Pacific Islander* and *African American* (significantly) race ethnicity groups since 1993. Seroprevalence for *Latina* and *White* women remained the same.

Drug Treatment Centers

There were a total of 2,851 serum samples tested at 10 centers in five local health departments³. The seroprevalence (4.5 percent) for all centers was relatively unchanged from 4.2 percent in 1993 (Table 26). Among selected counties, the seroprevalence in 1994 ranged from a high of 10.3 percent in San Francisco to a low of 2.3 percent in Santa Clara County.

¹ Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Solano, Long Beach, Berkeley.

² All 1993 data from: State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1993, September 1995.

³ Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Clara.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RECEIVED

FROM THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RECEIVED

FROM THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RECEIVED

FROM THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RECEIVED

FROM THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RECEIVED

FROM THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RECEIVED

percent of women (Table 27). By mode of transmission, seroprevalence was highest among *homosexual/bisexual* men (20.5 percent).

HIV seroprevalence was highest among *African American* men and women (Table 28). The seroprevalence among *White* men was 2.9 percent in 1994 compared to 2.5 percent in 1993. Seroprevalence among *White* women changed from 2.4 percent in 1993 to 1.7 percent in 1994.

Survey of Childbearing Women

During 1994, 105,407 specimens were tested among selected counties⁴ for maternal HIV antibodies (Table 35). The seroprevalence rate was 0.09 percent, significantly up from 0.06 percent in 1993.

By age group, *35 and Over* had the highest seroprevalence (Table 36). The largest percentage increase compared with 1993 was among women in age group *20 - 24*.

By race/ethnicity, *African American* women showed the highest seroprevalence ,0.40 percent (Table 36). The highest percentage increase compared to 1993 was among *White* women.

California Blood Banks and Plasma Centers

Overall seroprevalence between 1993 and 1994 remained the same in blood banks and declined in plasma centers. In 1994, 971,007 specimens from selected California blood banks⁵ were tested, of which 47 (0.005 percent) were seropositive (Table 37). In 1994, 639,184 specimens from selected California plasma centers⁶ were tested, of which 121 (0.019 percent) were seropositive (Table 38).

Civilian Applicants for Military Service

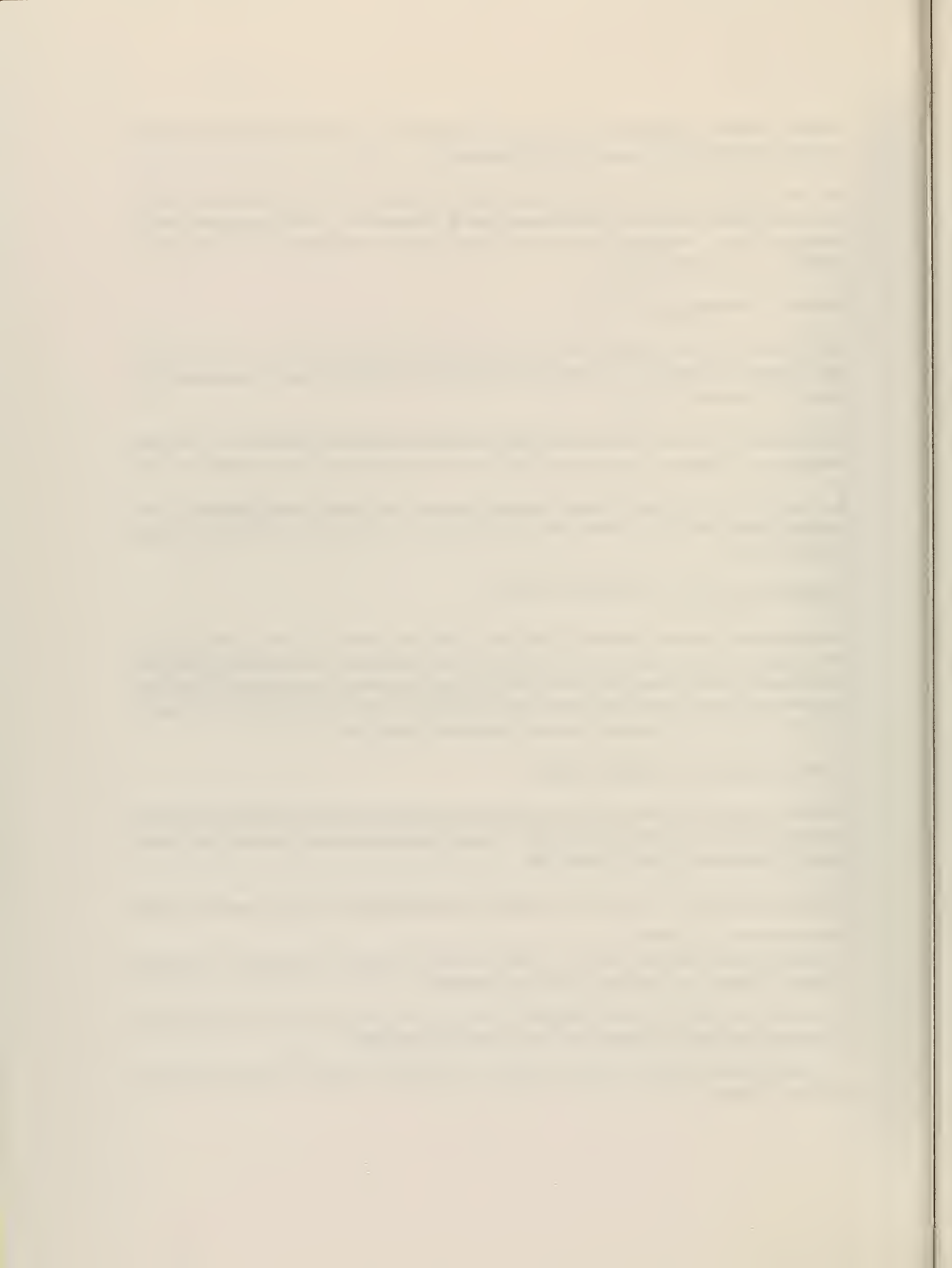
In 1994, a total of 21,976 serum samples were tested among all persons applying for military service in 14 selected counties⁴. The seroprevalence was 0.05 percent, down from 0.10 percent in 1993 (Table 39).

Men represented 82.7 percent of the total civilian applicants among these counties,

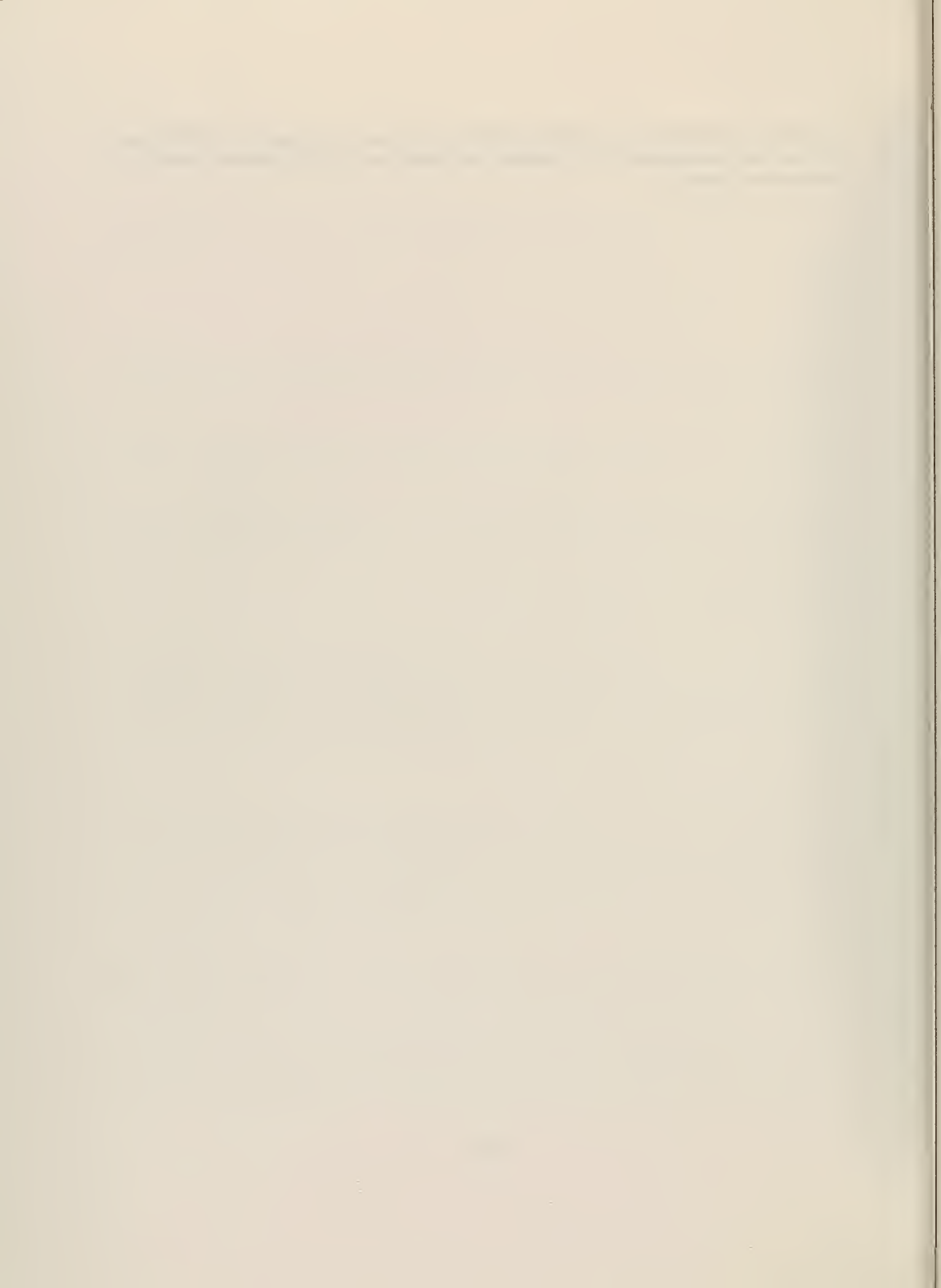
⁴ Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, and Solano.

⁵ Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and the City of Long Beach.

⁶ Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, Solano, and the City of Long Beach.



of which 0.04 percent were HIV seropositive, down from 0.12 percent in 1993 (Table 40). Women represented 17.3 percent, of which two (0.05 percent) were HIV seropositive (Table 41).



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

SURVEYS OF ADULTS ATTENDING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD) CLINICS

STD clinics serve persons at increased risk of infectious disease due to unprotected sex and other behaviors such as injection drug use. During 1994, STD clinics in 14 local health departments¹ conducted unlinked surveys to determine rates of HIV infection among STD clients. Serum samples from clients who were being evaluated for a possible STD and who had not visited the clinic in the previous three months were included in the survey. Clients attending the clinic for follow-up visits, solely for HIV testing, or for evaluation of HIV infection were excluded. Eligible specimens were selected consecutively to meet a sample size of at least 500 women at each clinic. In all, 26,098 serum samples were tested during 1994 (Table 1).

This report summarizes results for 1994 from 30 STD clinics in selected California counties and cities that submitted between 300 and 900 serum specimens each. Statewide, the seroprevalence at the clinics increased 4.2 percent from 2.4 percent in 1993² to 2.5 percent in 1994 (Table 1).

HIV seroprevalence varied by region, from a high of 8.1 percent in *San Francisco* to a low of 0.6 percent in the *North Valley*. The seroprevalence for *Central Coast*, *North Valley*, *Los Angeles*, and *San Francisco* regions showed a decrease from 1993. However, the seroprevalence for the *Central Valley* increased from 0.5 percent in 1993 to 1.5 percent in 1994 (Table 1, Figure 1). Fresno and San Joaquin counties experienced the highest increases in prevalence in the state (Table 2).

Men represented 63.3 percent (16,519) of the total STD population of which 3.7 percent (613) were HIV seropositive, up from 3.5 in 1993 (Table 3). Women represented 36.6 percent (9,552) of the total STD population of which 0.4 percent (41) were HIV seropositive, a decrease from 0.6 percent in 1993. The highest seroprevalence (41.9 percent) was among *men who reported sex with men who injected drugs*, compared to 36.4 percent in 1993. This group was followed by *men who have sex with men* (26.8 percent), compared to 28.9 percent in 1993. Among clients who reported *sex partner at risk for HIV*, the seroprevalence was 3.5 percent for men and 2.0 percent for women. Among men, *heterosexuals with a history of injection drug use* showed a seroprevalence rate of 3.4 percent up from 3.2 percent in 1993. Among women in this category the seroprevalence was 1.9 percent, up from 1.2 percent in 1993. The seroprevalence for men who reported being *blood recipients* increased from 1.0 in 1993 to 4.4 percent in 1994. Among women *blood recipients* the figure was 0.9 percent.

¹Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Solano, Long Beach, and Berkeley.

²All 1993 data from: State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1993, September 1995.

In 1994, 44.2 percent (11,528) of the specimens tested in the STD clinics were of *African American* origin; 30.8 percent (8,031) of *Latinas/os* origin; 19.4 percent (5,068) of *White* origin; and 3.4 percent (879) of *Asian/Pacific Islander* origin (Table 4, Figure 2). The seroprevalence rate for *White* men increased from 6.2 percent in 1993 to 7.2 percent in 1994. The rate for *White* women remained unchanged from 1993 at 0.3 percent. Among *African American* men the seroprevalence rate 2.8 increased from 2.7 percent in 1993. However, *African American* women decreased from 0.9 in 1993 to 0.6 percent in 1994. The seroprevalence rate for *Latino* men showed a slight increase from 2.7 percent in 1993 to 2.8 percent in 1994, compared to *Latina* women which remained unchanged at 0.3 percent. The rate for *Asian/Pacific Islander* men (2.1 percent) increased from 1.3 percent in 1993. *Asian/Pacific Islander* women had zero positives in 1994.

Seroprevalence rates were highest among men in age group 35-39, and lowest among men 19 and Under (Table 5, Figure 3). Seroprevalence rates decreased from 1993 for men in age group 40-44, remained the same for men in age group 19 and Under and 25-29 and increased for men in all other age groups. The highest seroprevalence among women was in age group 35-39 (0.9 percent). The 1994 seroprevalence increased from 1993 for women in age groups 19 and Under and 35-39 and decreased in all other age groups, except 20-24 which was unchanged.

Table 6 and Figure 4 present HIV seroprevalence for *homosexual/bisexual* men attending STD clinics by race/ethnicity. In 1994, HIV seroprevalence ranged from a high of 47.4 percent among *American Indian/Alaskan Native* to a low of 25.0 percent among *Latino* men. By age group seroprevalence ranged from a high of 38.7 percent among age group 35-39 to a low of 13.3 percent in age group 20-24 (Table 7, Figure 5).

Tables 8, 9 and Figure 6 present HIV seroprevalence for *heterosexual* males and females attending STD clinics by race/ethnicity. In 1994, the highest HIV seroprevalence was for *African American* males (1.2 percent) and *African American* females (0.5 percent).

The highest seroprevalence among both male and female *heterosexuals* was in age group 35-39 (Tables 10, 11 and Figure 7).

STD clinics serve large numbers of HIV-infected persons. HIV surveillance in these clinics provides important information about populations at greatest risk for HIV infection. Serosurveillance may also provide an early warning of the heterosexual spread of HIV infection, since those at greatest risk of heterosexual transmission are likely to be those also at risk of acquiring other STDs.

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
VOLUME 10
PART 1
1980

CONTENTS
P. 1-100
P. 101-200
P. 201-300
P. 301-400
P. 401-500
P. 501-600
P. 601-700
P. 701-800
P. 801-900
P. 901-1000

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
VOLUME 10
PART 2
1980

CONTENTS
P. 1-100
P. 101-200
P. 201-300
P. 301-400
P. 401-500
P. 501-600
P. 601-700
P. 701-800
P. 801-900
P. 901-1000

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
VOLUME 10
PART 3
1980

CONTENTS
P. 1-100
P. 101-200
P. 201-300
P. 301-400
P. 401-500
P. 501-600
P. 601-700
P. 701-800
P. 801-900
P. 901-1000

Table 1.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
By California Regions
1993 - 1994

Regions ²	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ³ 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
San Francisco	4,027	328	9.4	8.1	-13.8
San Diego ⁴	970	29	2.9	3.0	3.4
Bay Area	2,348	40	1.7	1.7	-
Los Angeles	14,616	221	2.2	1.5	-31.8
Central Coast ^{4,5}	827	10	1.6	1.2	-25.0
Central Valley ⁴	1,517	15	0.5	1.0	100.0
South Valley ^{4,5}	905	7	0.5	0.8	60.0
North Valley ⁴	888	5	1.3	0.6	-53.8
Total	26,098	655	2.4	2.5	4.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

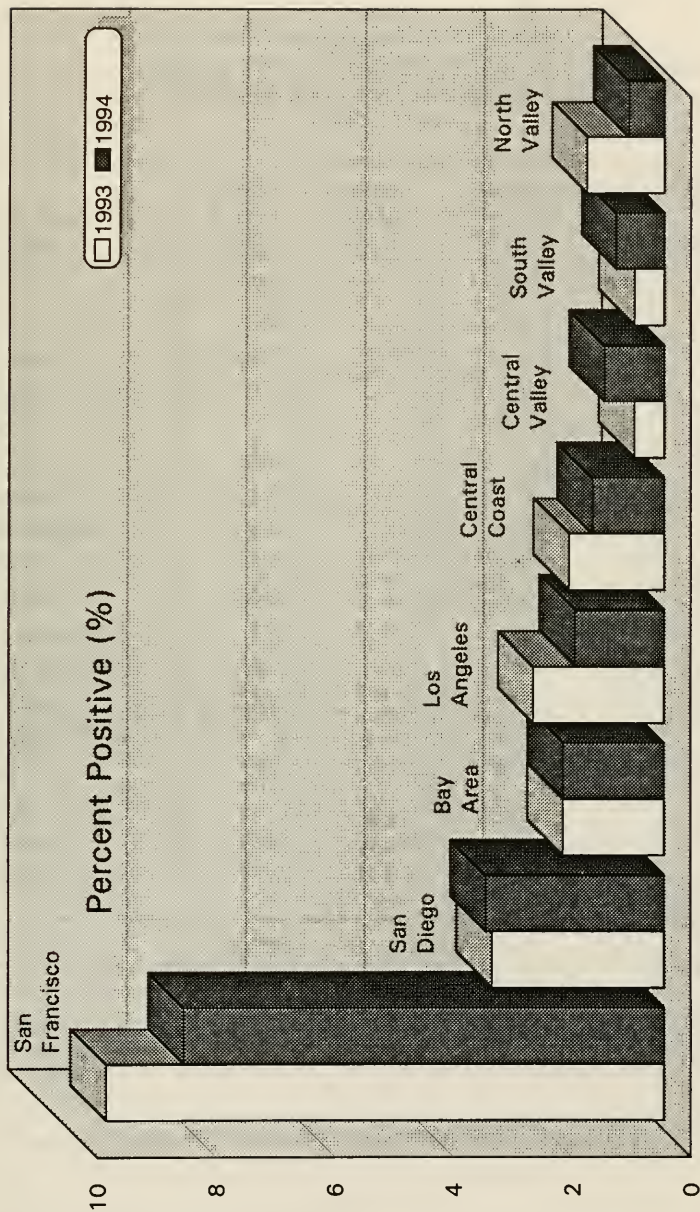
²Central Coast = Long Beach and San Luis Obispo. North Valley = Sacramento and Solano. Central Valley = Fresno, Kern, and San Joaquin. South Valley = San Bernardino and Riverside. Bay Area = City of Berkeley and Santa Clara.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

⁴Data collection for January-June 1994.

⁵Data collection for 1994 has been discontinued for Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1993 data.

Figure 1. HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending STD Clinics
by Region (Selected California Counties and Cities)
1993 - 1994



Central Coast = City of Long Beach, and San Luis Obispo County. North Valley = Sacramento and Solano Counties. Central Valley = Fresno, Kern, and San Joaquin Counties. South Valley = San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. Bay Area = City of Berkeley and Santa Clara County.

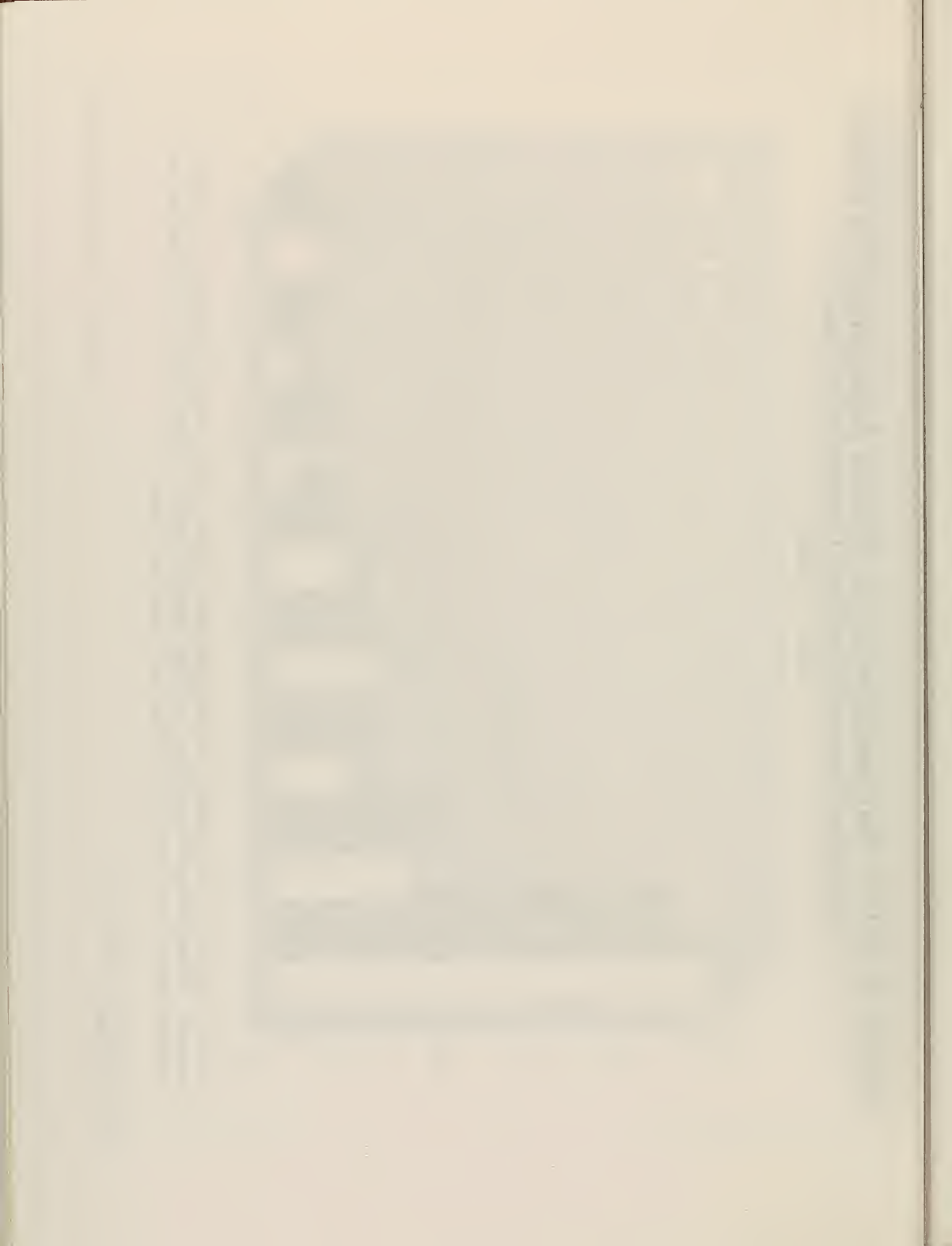


Table 2.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
1993 - 1994

Selected Counties and Cities	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
Fresno ³	605	9	0.8	1.5	87.5
Kern ³	382	1	0.5	0.3	-40.0
Los Angeles	14,616	221	2.2	1.5	-31.8
Monterey	a	a	0.5	a	a
Orange	a	a	0.6	a	a
Riverside ³	343	5	1.0	1.5	50.0
Sacramento ³	489	3	1.8	0.6	-66.7
San Bernardino ³	562	2	0.2	0.4	100.0
San Diego ³	970	29	2.9	3.0	3.4
San Francisco	4,027	328	9.4	8.1	-13.8
San Joaquin ³	530	5	0.1	0.9	800.0
San Luis Obispo ³	317	1	0.2	0.3	50.0
Santa Clara	1,330	23	1.3	1.7	30.8
Santa Cruz	a	a	0.8	a	a
Solano ³	399	2	1.0	0.5	-50.0
Sonoma	a	a	1.9	a	a
Long Beach ³	510	9	2.4	1.8	-25.0
Berkeley	1,018	17	2.1	1.7	-19.0
Total	26,098	655	2.4	2.5	4.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Data collection for January-June 1994.

^aData collection at these sites has been discontinued.

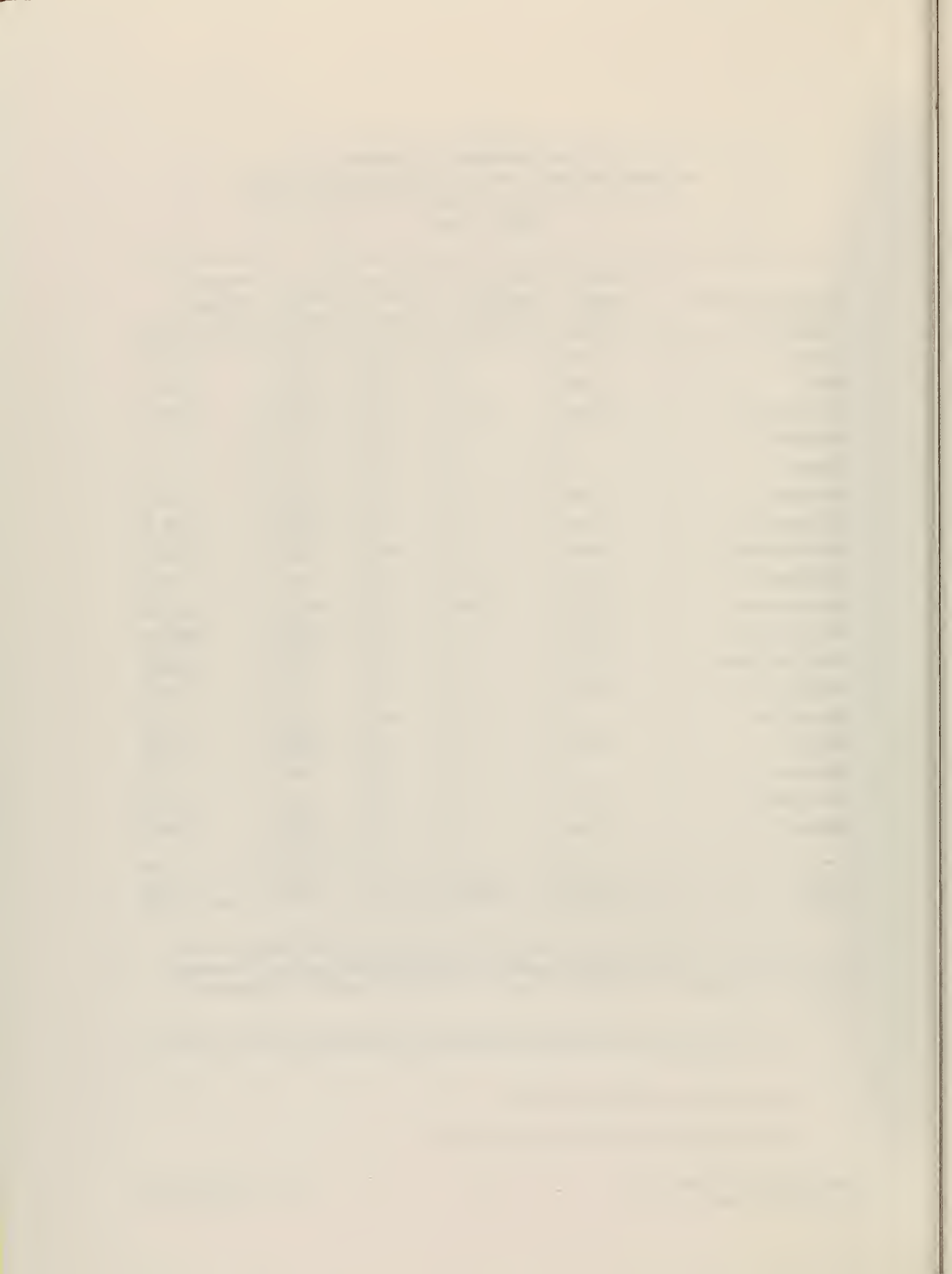


Table 3.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Transmission Category
1993 - 1994

Gender and Transmission Category	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993 ^a	1994	
MALE					
Homosexual/Bisexual	1,475	395	28.9	26.8	-7.3
Homosexual/Bisexual, IDU	105	44	36.4	41.9	15.1
Heterosexual IDU	358	12	3.2	3.4	6.3
Hemophilia	1	0	b	b	b
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	289	10	4.2	3.5	-16.7
Blood Recipient	113	5	1.0	4.4	340.0
Heterosexual	13,999	142	1.1	1.0	-9.1
Unknown Risk	179	5	7.8	2.8	-64.1
Sub-Total MALE	16,519	613	3.5	3.7	5.7
FEMALE					
IDU	208	4	1.2	1.9	58.3
Sex Partner at Risk for HIV	197	4	3.6	2.0	-44.4
Blood Recipient	106	1	b	0.9	b
Heterosexual	8,592	28	0.5	0.3	-40.0
Unknown Risk	449	4	0.5	0.9	80.0
Sub-Total FEMALE	9,552	41	0.6	0.4	-33.3
Missing Gender	27	1	1.9	b	b
Total	26,098	655	2.4	2.5	4.2

¹ These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

² All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^a Data collection for 1994 has been discontinued for Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1993 data.

^b Not calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

GENERAL INFORMATION					
NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH	PLACE OF BIRTH
1. JAMES H. SMITH	21	M	1880-01-01	1901-01-01	NEW YORK
2. JOHN D. JONES	25	M	1875-03-15	1900-03-15	MASSACHUSETTS
3. MARY E. WHITE	18	F	1882-06-01	1900-06-01	ILLINOIS
4. ROBERT L. BROWN	22	M	1878-09-10	1900-09-10	OHIO
5. SARAH A. GREEN	19	F	1881-11-20	1900-11-20	PENNSYLVANIA
6. WILLIAM F. BLACK	24	M	1876-04-05	1900-04-05	MICHIGAN
7. ELIZABETH C. GRAY	17	F	1883-07-12	1900-07-12	CONNECTICUT
8. THOMAS R. HARRIS	20	M	1880-10-03	1900-10-03	NEW JERSEY
9. ANNE M. KELLER	16	F	1884-02-28	1900-02-28	NEW YORK
10. CHARLES W. LEWIS	23	M	1877-05-18	1900-05-18	MASSACHUSETTS
11. MARGARET A. CLARK	15	F	1885-08-09	1900-08-09	ILLINOIS
12. HENRY J. ROSS	26	M	1874-12-01	1900-12-01	OHIO
13. LUCY B. FORD	14	F	1886-01-14	1900-01-14	PENNSYLVANIA
14. EDWARD G. MILLER	27	M	1873-03-22	1900-03-22	MICHIGAN
15. FLORENCE K. BAKER	13	F	1887-06-05	1900-06-05	CONNECTICUT
16. GEORGE H. WATSON	28	M	1872-09-17	1900-09-17	NEW JERSEY
17. BEATRICE L. DAVIS	12	F	1888-11-04	1900-11-04	NEW YORK
18. FRANK M. HILL	29	M	1871-04-26	1900-04-26	MASSACHUSETTS
19. ELEANOR P. COLE	11	F	1889-07-19	1900-07-19	ILLINOIS
20. ALFRED N. PERKINS	30	M	1870-10-08	1900-10-08	OHIO
21. MILDRED S. LONG	10	F	1890-12-21	1900-12-21	PENNSYLVANIA
22. HERBERT T. GREENE	31	M	1869-05-11	1900-05-11	MICHIGAN
23. IRVING W. BARNES	9	M	1891-08-24	1900-08-24	CONNECTICUT
24. EUGENE C. FLETCHER	32	M	1868-11-07	1900-11-07	NEW JERSEY
25. HELEN D. HAYES	8	F	1892-02-16	1900-02-16	NEW YORK
26. CLAUDE R. KELLEY	33	M	1867-05-29	1900-05-29	MASSACHUSETTS
27. MABEL J. WARD	7	F	1893-09-13	1900-09-13	ILLINOIS
28. ARTHUR L. COOPER	34	M	1866-12-02	1900-12-02	OHIO
29. LILLIAN M. REED	6	F	1894-03-25	1900-03-25	PENNSYLVANIA
30. RICHARD B. STEVENSON	35	M	1865-06-18	1900-06-18	MICHIGAN
31. EDITH A. TOLSON	5	F	1895-10-01	1900-10-01	CONNECTICUT
32. NORMAN K. WATSON	36	M	1864-01-14	1900-01-14	NEW JERSEY
33. MARY F. DAVIS	4	F	1896-04-27	1900-04-27	NEW YORK
34. JEROME S. HILL	37	M	1863-07-10	1900-07-10	MASSACHUSETTS
35. BESSIE L. COLE	3	F	1897-11-23	1900-11-23	ILLINOIS
36. ALBERT M. PERKINS	38	M	1862-04-06	1900-04-06	OHIO
37. LUCILLE N. LONG	2	F	1898-07-19	1900-07-19	PENNSYLVANIA
38. CLAUDE T. GREENE	39	M	1861-10-02	1900-10-02	MICHIGAN
39. MARGARET W. BARNES	1	F	1899-12-15	1900-12-15	CONNECTICUT
40. EUGENE C. FLETCHER	40	M	1860-03-28	1900-03-28	NEW JERSEY
41. HELEN D. HAYES	0	F	1900-06-11	1900-06-11	NEW YORK
42. CLAUDE R. KELLEY	41	M	1859-09-24	1900-09-24	MASSACHUSETTS
43. MABEL J. WARD	0	F	1900-12-07	1900-12-07	ILLINOIS
44. ARTHUR L. COOPER	42	M	1858-01-20	1900-01-20	OHIO
45. LILLIAN M. REED	0	F	1900-04-03	1900-04-03	PENNSYLVANIA
46. RICHARD B. STEVENSON	43	M	1857-07-16	1900-07-16	MICHIGAN
47. EDITH A. TOLSON	0	F	1900-09-29	1900-09-29	CONNECTICUT
48. NORMAN K. WATSON	44	M	1856-12-12	1900-12-12	NEW JERSEY
49. MARY F. DAVIS	0	F	1900-03-25	1900-03-25	NEW YORK
50. JEROME S. HILL	45	M	1855-06-08	1900-06-08	MASSACHUSETTS
51. BESSIE L. COLE	0	F	1900-08-21	1900-08-21	ILLINOIS
52. ALBERT M. PERKINS	46	M	1854-11-04	1900-11-04	OHIO
53. LUCILLE N. LONG	0	F	1900-01-17	1900-01-17	PENNSYLVANIA
54. CLAUDE T. GREENE	47	M	1853-04-30	1900-04-30	MICHIGAN
55. MARGARET W. BARNES	0	F	1900-07-13	1900-07-13	CONNECTICUT
56. EUGENE C. FLETCHER	48	M	1852-10-26	1900-10-26	NEW JERSEY
57. HELEN D. HAYES	0	F	1900-12-09	1900-12-09	NEW YORK
58. CLAUDE R. KELLEY	49	M	1851-03-22	1900-03-22	MASSACHUSETTS
59. MABEL J. WARD	0	F	1900-06-05	1900-06-05	ILLINOIS
60. ARTHUR L. COOPER	50	M	1850-09-18	1900-09-18	OHIO
61. LILLIAN M. REED	0	F	1900-11-31	1900-11-31	PENNSYLVANIA
62. RICHARD B. STEVENSON	51	M	1849-02-01	1900-02-01	MICHIGAN
63. EDITH A. TOLSON	0	F	1900-04-14	1900-04-14	CONNECTICUT
64. NORMAN K. WATSON	52	M	1848-07-27	1900-07-27	NEW JERSEY
65. MARY F. DAVIS	0	F	1900-10-10	1900-10-10	NEW YORK
66. JEROME S. HILL	53	M	1847-12-23	1900-12-23	MASSACHUSETTS
67. BESSIE L. COLE	0	F	1900-03-06	1900-03-06	ILLINOIS
68. ALBERT M. PERKINS	54	M	1846-05-19	1900-05-19	OHIO
69. LUCILLE N. LONG	0	F	1900-08-31	1900-08-31	PENNSYLVANIA
70. CLAUDE T. GREENE	55	M	1845-11-12	1900-11-12	MICHIGAN
71. MARGARET W. BARNES	0	F	1900-02-24	1900-02-24	CONNECTICUT
72. EUGENE C. FLETCHER	56	M	1844-06-07	1900-06-07	NEW JERSEY
73. HELEN D. HAYES	0	F	1900-09-20	1900-09-20	NEW YORK
74. CLAUDE R. KELLEY	57	M	1843-12-03	1900-12-03	MASSACHUSETTS
75. MABEL J. WARD	0	F	1900-05-16	1900-05-16	ILLINOIS
76. ARTHUR L. COOPER	58	M	1842-04-29	1900-04-29	OHIO
77. LILLIAN M. REED	0	F	1900-07-12	1900-07-12	PENNSYLVANIA
78. RICHARD B. STEVENSON	59	M	1841-10-25	1900-10-25	MICHIGAN
79. EDITH A. TOLSON	0	F	1900-12-08	1900-12-08	CONNECTICUT
80. NORMAN K. WATSON	60	M	1840-03-11	1900-03-11	NEW JERSEY
81. MARY F. DAVIS	0	F	1900-06-24	1900-06-24	NEW YORK
82. JEROME S. HILL	61	M	1839-09-07	1900-09-07	MASSACHUSETTS
83. BESSIE L. COLE	0	F	1900-11-20	1900-11-20	ILLINOIS
84. ALBERT M. PERKINS	62	M	1838-12-03	1900-12-03	OHIO
85. LUCILLE N. LONG	0	F	1900-04-16	1900-04-16	PENNSYLVANIA
86. CLAUDE T. GREENE	63	M	1837-07-29	1900-07-29	MICHIGAN
87. MARGARET W. BARNES	0	F	1900-10-12	1900-10-12	CONNECTICUT
88. EUGENE C. FLETCHER	64	M	1836-12-25	1900-12-25	NEW JERSEY
89. HELEN D. HAYES	0	F	1900-03-08	1900-03-08	NEW YORK
90. CLAUDE R. KELLEY	65	M	1835-06-21	1900-06-21	MASSACHUSETTS
91. MABEL J. WARD	0	F	1900-09-04	1900-09-04	ILLINOIS
92. ARTHUR L. COOPER	66	M	1834-09-17	1900-09-17	OHIO
93. LILLIAN M. REED	0	F	1900-11-30	1900-11-30	PENNSYLVANIA
94. RICHARD B. STEVENSON	67	M	1833-12-01	1900-12-01	MICHIGAN
95. EDITH A. TOLSON	0	F	1900-02-14	1900-02-14	CONNECTICUT
96. NORMAN K. WATSON	68	M	1832-05-27	1900-05-27	NEW JERSEY
97. MARY F. DAVIS	0	F	1900-08-10	1900-08-10	NEW YORK
98. JEROME S. HILL	69	M	1831-11-23	1900-11-23	MASSACHUSETTS
99. BESSIE L. COLE	0	F	1900-04-26	1900-04-26	ILLINOIS
100. ALBERT M. PERKINS	70	M	1830-08-09	1900-08-09	OHIO

Table 4.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
1993 - 1994

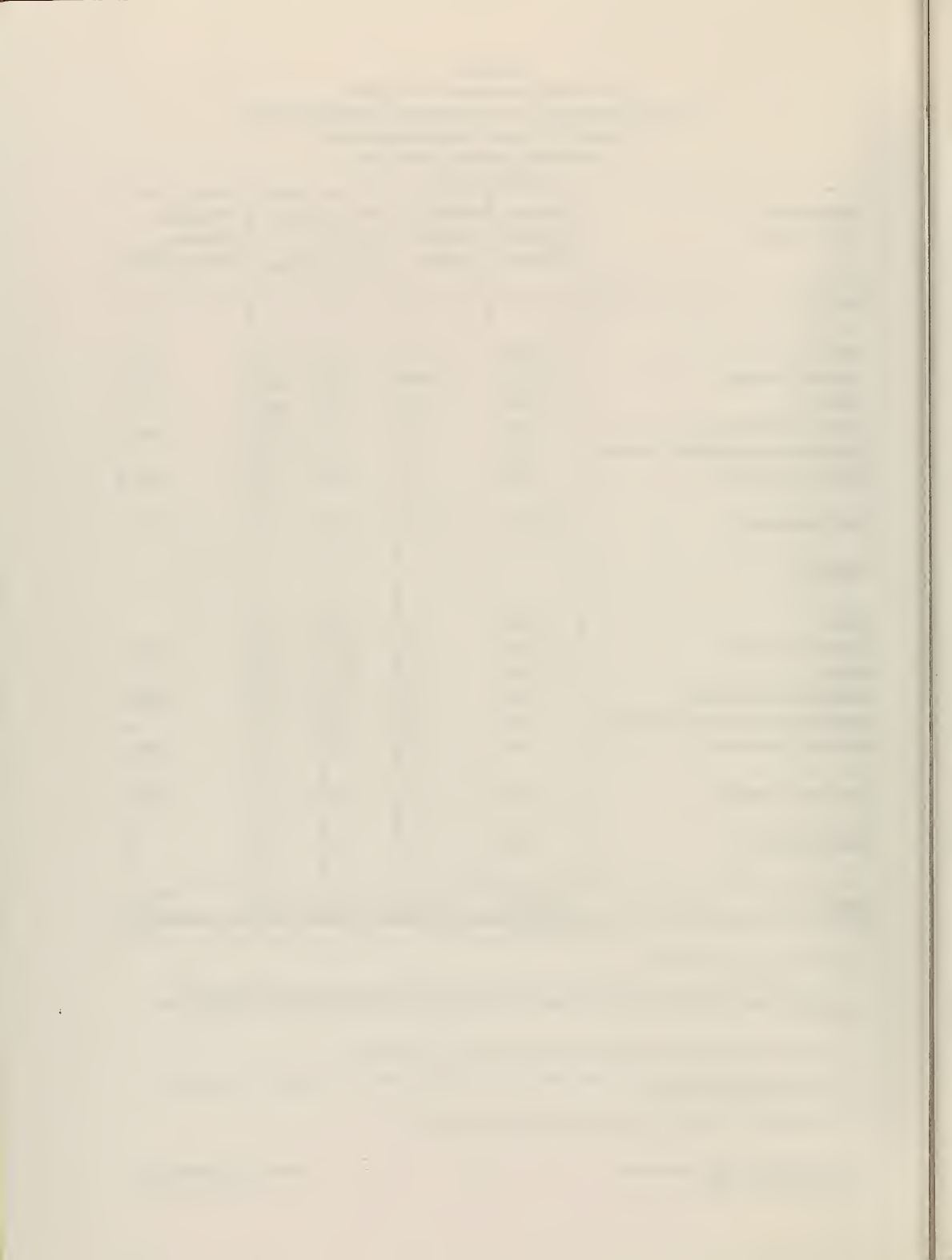
Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence(%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993 ^a	1994	
MALE					
White	3,423	246	6.2	7.2	16.1
African American	7,427	208	2.7	2.8	3.7
Latino	4,801	135	2.7	2.8	3.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	520	11	1.3	2.1	61.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	73	9	b	12.3	b
None of the Above	275	4	2.9	1.5	-48.3
Sub-Total MALE	16,519	613	3.5	3.7	5.7
FEMALE					
White	1,645	5	0.3	0.3	-
African American	4,101	24	0.9	0.6	-33.3
Latina	3,230	10	0.3	0.3	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	359	0	0.2	0.0	-100.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	33	0	b	b	b
None of the Above	184	2	1.6	1.1	-31.3
Sub-Total FEMALE	9,552	41	0.6	0.4	-33.3
Missing Gender	27	1	1.9	b	b
Total	26,098	655	2.4	2.5	4.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

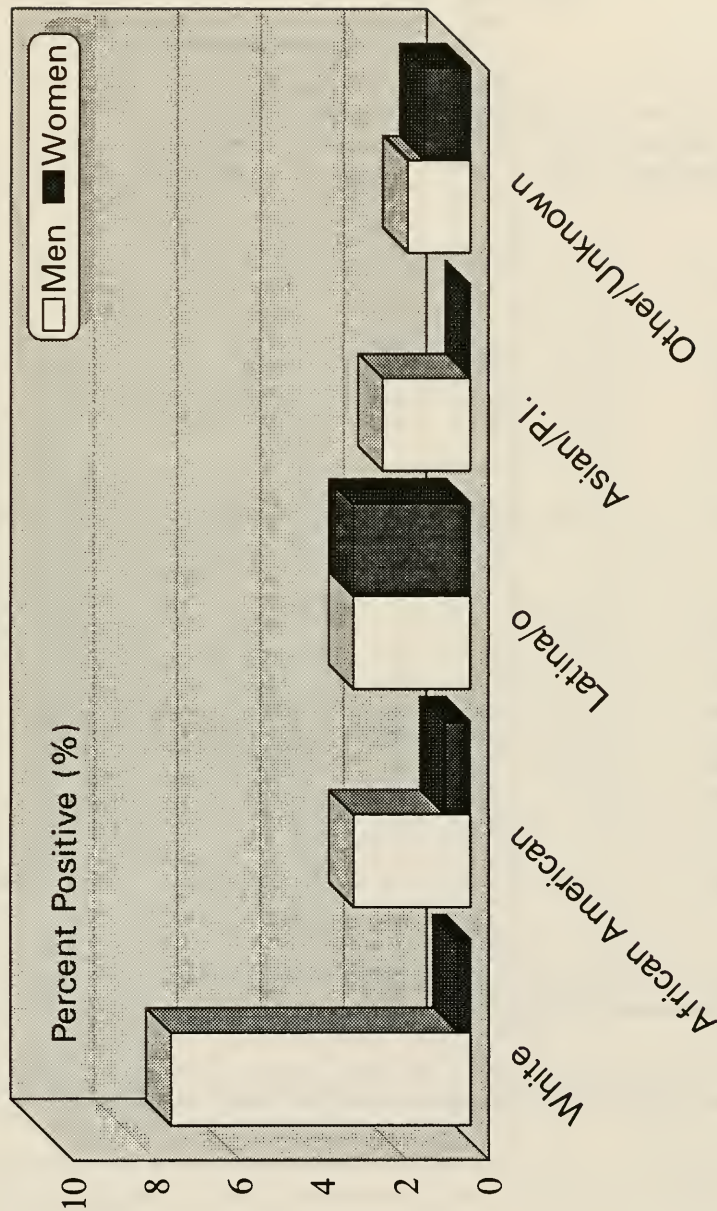
²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aData collection for 1994 has been discontinued for Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1993 data.

^bNote calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.



**Figure 2. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Clients Attending STD Clinics
in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
1994**



Note: Excludes American Indian/Alaskan Native race/ethnicity.

California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, 1996

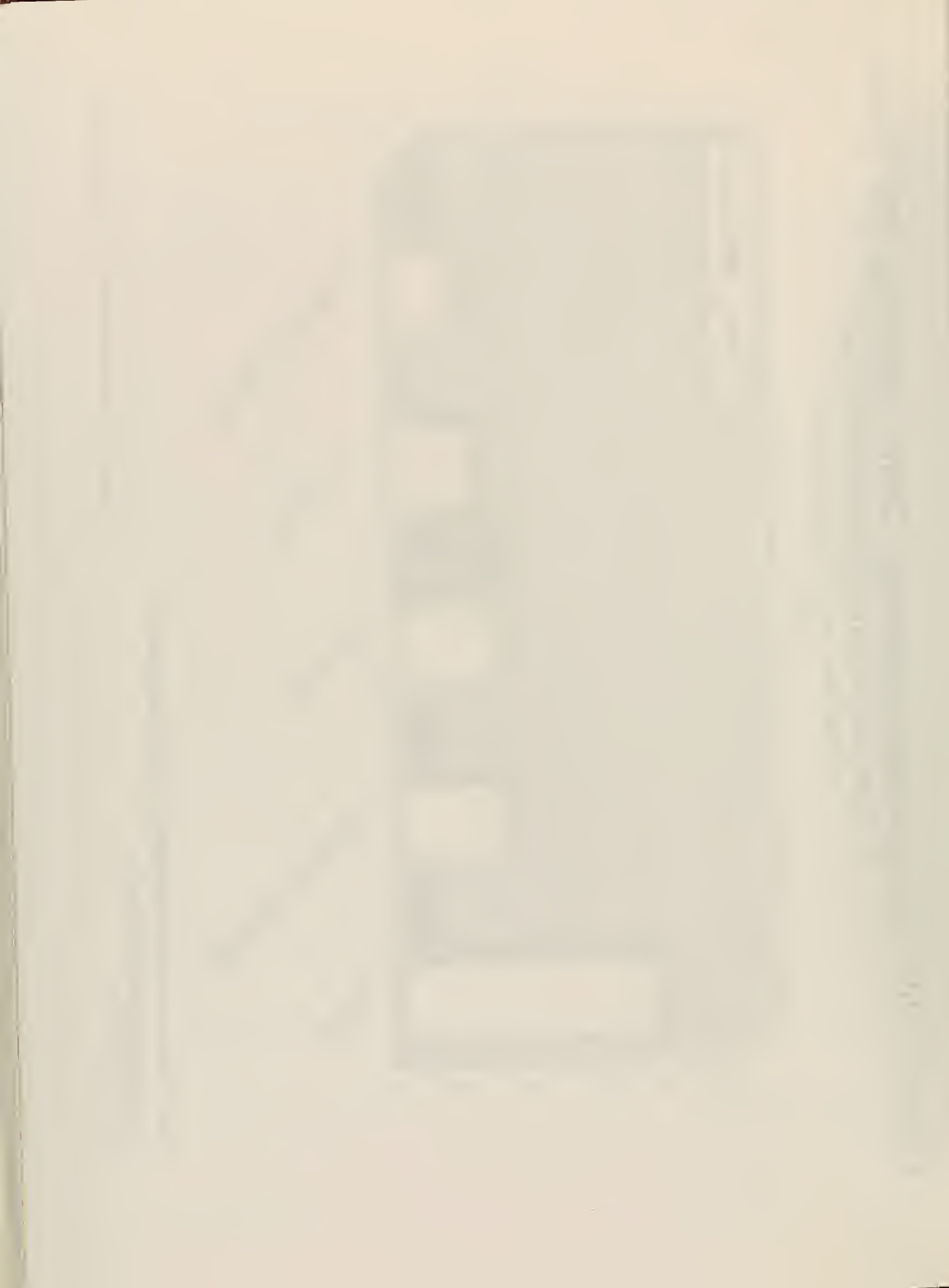


Table 5.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹ Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Age-Group
1993 - 1994

Gender and Age Group	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993 ^a	1994	
MALE					
19 and Under	1,529	2	0.1	0.1	-
20-24	4,174	42	0.9	1.0	11.1
25-29	3,775	139	3.7	3.7	-
30-34	2,704	164	5.9	6.1	3.4
35-39	1,877	135	6.3	7.2	14.3
40-44	1,111	66	6.4	5.9	-7.8
45 and Over	1,308	64	4.7	4.9	4.3
Unknown	41	1	1.3	b	b
Sub-Total MALE	16,519	613	3.5	3.7	5.7
FEMALE					
19 and Under	1,776	3	0.1	0.2	100.0
20-24	2,289	10	0.4	0.4	-
25-29	1,840	8	0.8	0.4	-50.0
30-34	1,491	5	0.7	0.3	-57.1
35-39	1,002	9	0.8	0.9	12.5
40-44	545	4	1.3	0.7	-46.2
45 and Over	586	2	0.9	0.3	-66.7
Unknown	23	0	b	b	b
Sub-Total FEMALE	9,552	41	0.6	0.4	-33.3
Missing Gender	27	1	1.9	b	b
Total	26,098	655	2.4	2.5	4.2

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aData collection for 1994 has been discontinued for Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1993 data.

^bNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

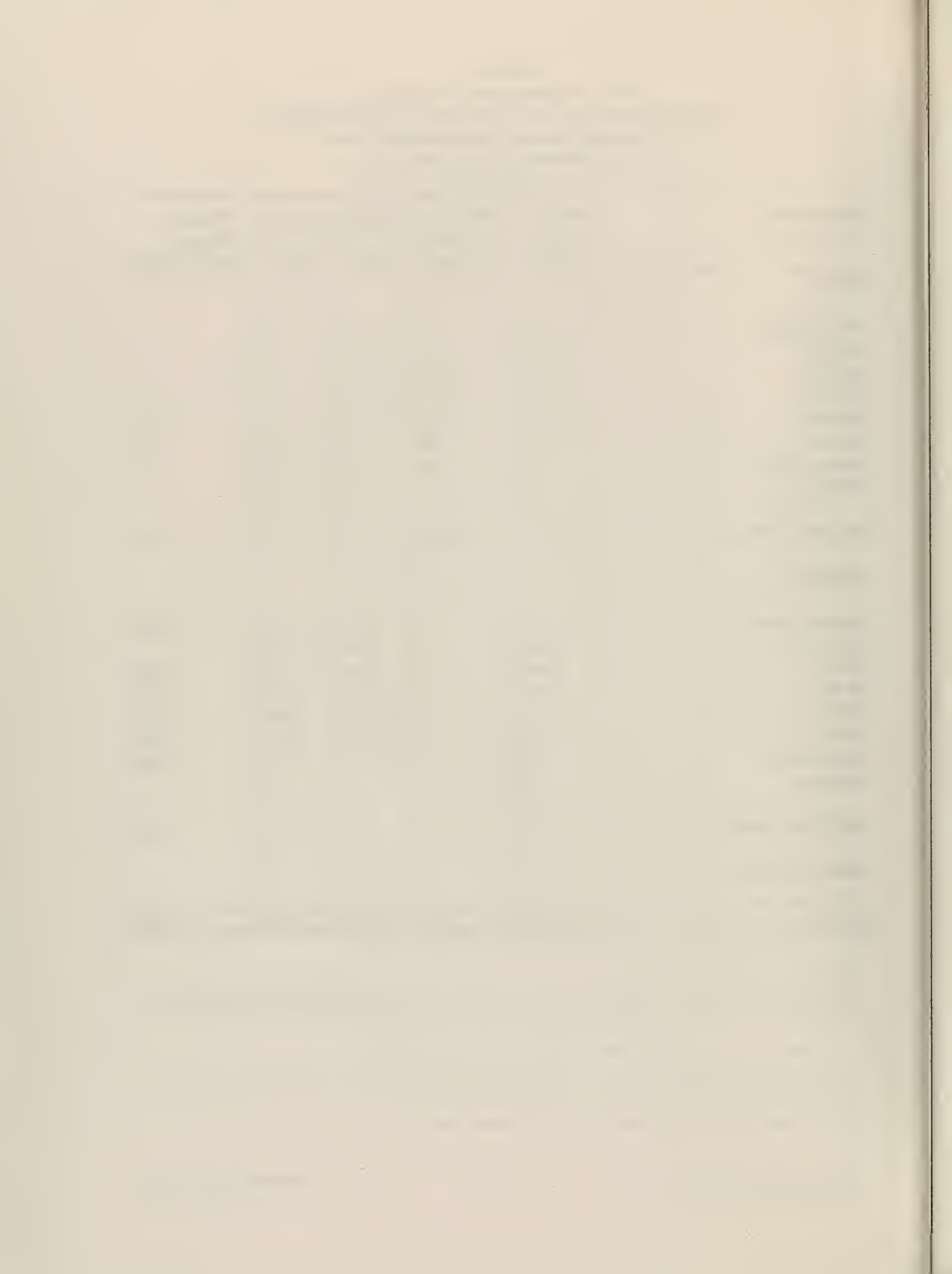
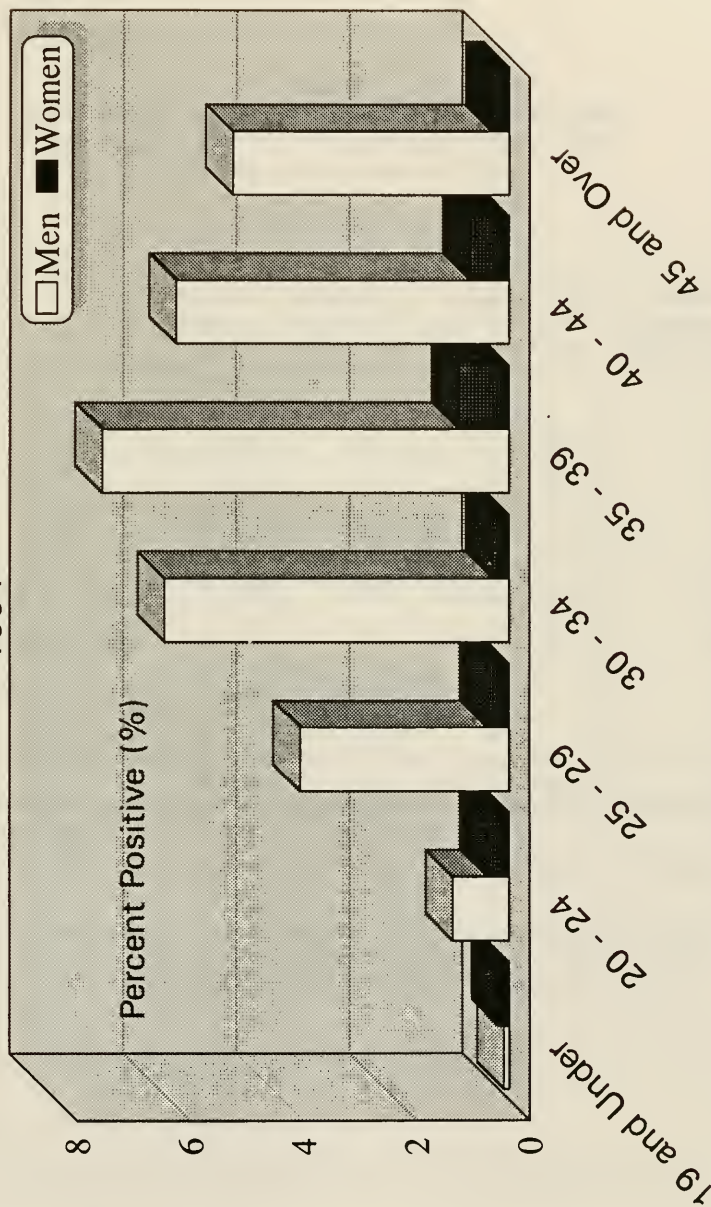


Figure 3. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Clients Attending STD Clinics
in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Age Group
1994



Note: Excludes Unknown age group.

California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, 1996

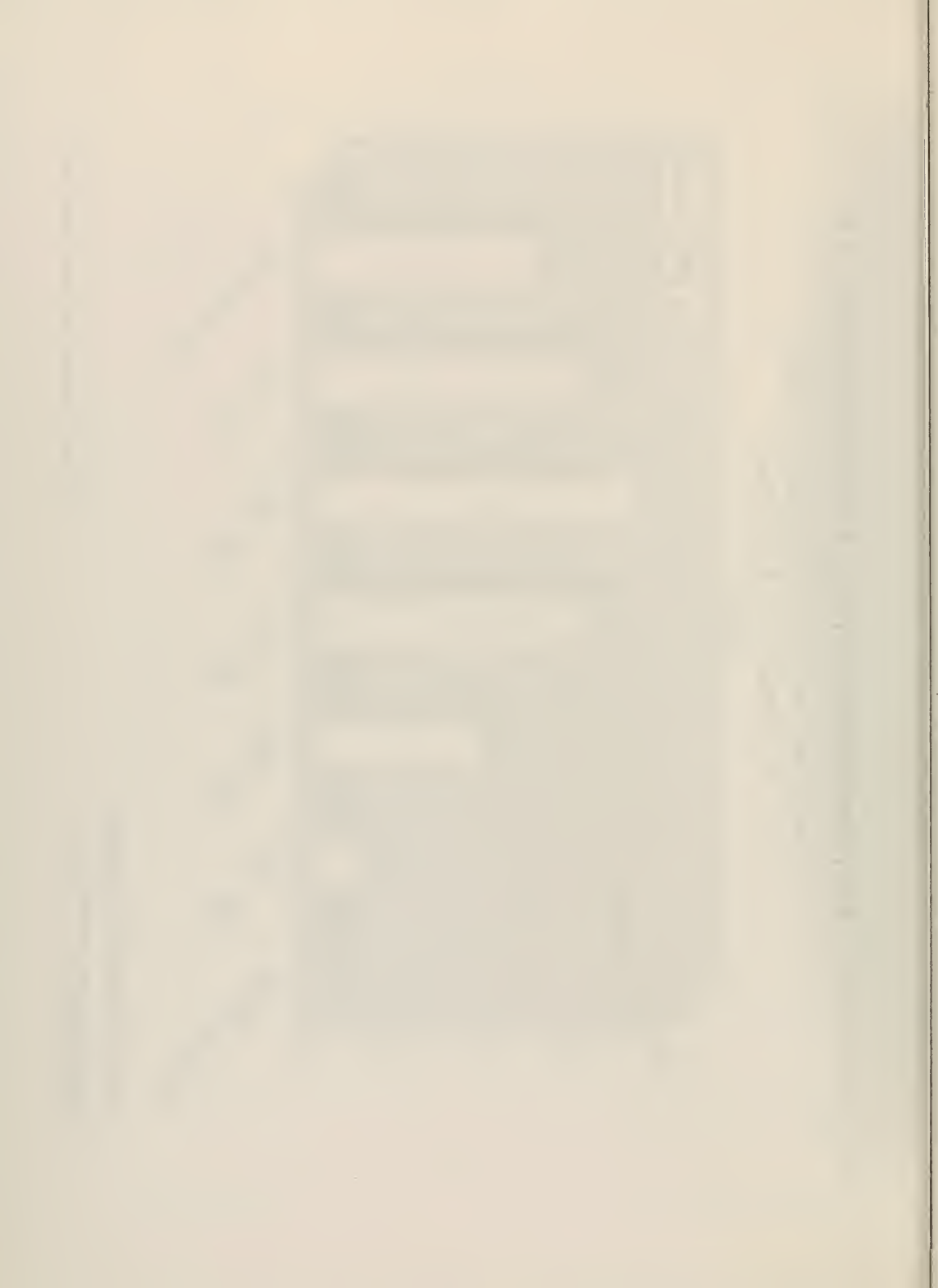


Table 6.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Homosexual and Bisexual Men¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1993-1994

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ³ 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993 ^a	1994	
White	804	214	27.3	26.6	-2.6
African American	300	111	43.7	37.0	-15.3
Latino	368	92	27.6	25.0	-9.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	63	10	13.2	15.9	20.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	9	30.0	47.4	58.0
None of the Above ⁴	26	3	b	b	b
Total	1,580	439	29.4	27.8	-5.4

¹Includes homosexual/bisexual men who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

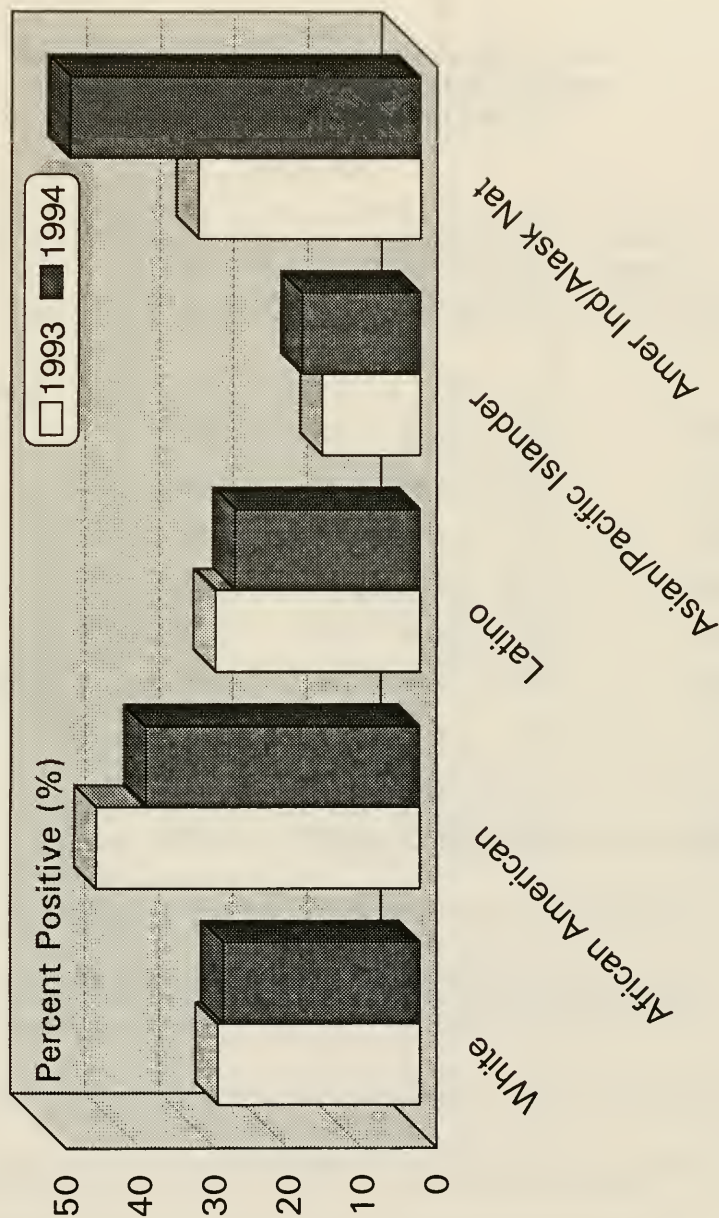
³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

⁴Includes other race and unknown race.

^aData collection for 1994 has been discontinued for Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1993 data.

^bNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

Figure 4. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Homosexual and Bisexual Men
Attending STD Clinics in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1993 - 1994



Note: Excludes Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Other/Unknown race/ethnicity.

California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, 1996

California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1994

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

Table 7.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Homosexual and Bisexual Men¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age-Group
1993-1994

Age Group	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ³ 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993 ^a	1994	
19 and Under	35	0	b	b	b
20-24	218	29	10.5	13.3	26.7
25-29	387	99	26.7	25.6	-4.1
30-34	356	115	33.6	32.3	-3.9
35-39	256	99	43.4	38.7	-10.8
40-44	148	54	41.3	36.5	-11.6
45 and Over	175	43	28.6	24.6	-14.0
Unknown	5	0	b	b	b
Total	1,580	439	29.4	27.8	-5.4

¹Includes homosexual/bisexual men who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978.

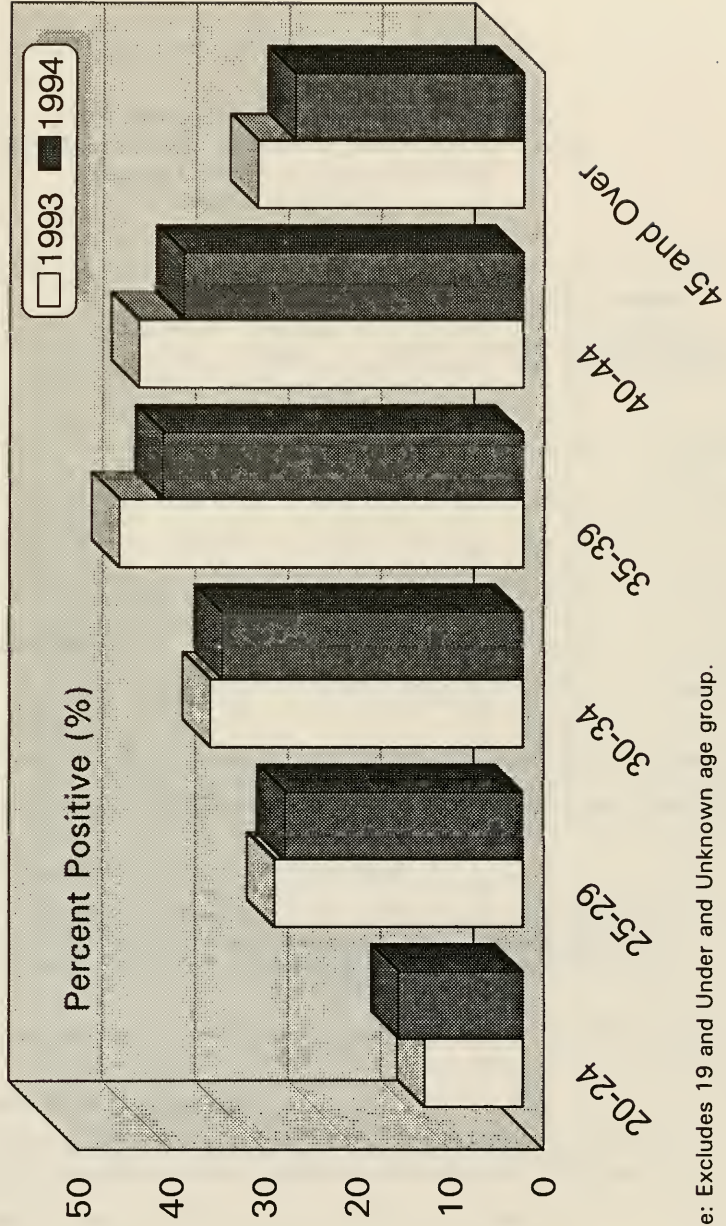
²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aData collection for 1994 has been discontinued for Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1993 data.

^bNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3..

Figure 5. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Homosexual and Bisexual Men
Attending STD Clinics in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age Group
1993 - 1994



Note: Excludes 19 and Under and Unknown age group.

California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, 1996



Table 8.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Males¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1993-1994

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ³ 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993 ^a	1994	
White	2,467	26	1.3	1.1	-15.4
African American	6,880	83	1.3	1.2	-7.7
Latino	4,315	43	1.0	1.0	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	417	1	0.2	0.2	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	50	0	b	b	b
None of the Above ⁴	228	1	0.7	0.4	-42.9
Total	14,357	154	1.2	1.1	-8.3

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

⁴Includes other race and unknown race.

^aData collection for 1994 has been discontinued for Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1993 data.

^bNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number less than or equal to 3.

Table 9.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Females¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Race/Ethnicity
1993-1994

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ³ 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993 ^a	1994	
White	1,471	4	0.3	0.3	-
African American	3,803	20	0.8	0.5	-37.5
Latino	3,037	8	0.3	0.3	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	331	0	0.3	0.0	-100.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	29	0	b	b	b
None of the Above ⁴	129	0	1.8	0.0	-100.0
Total	8,800	32	0.5	0.4	-20.0

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

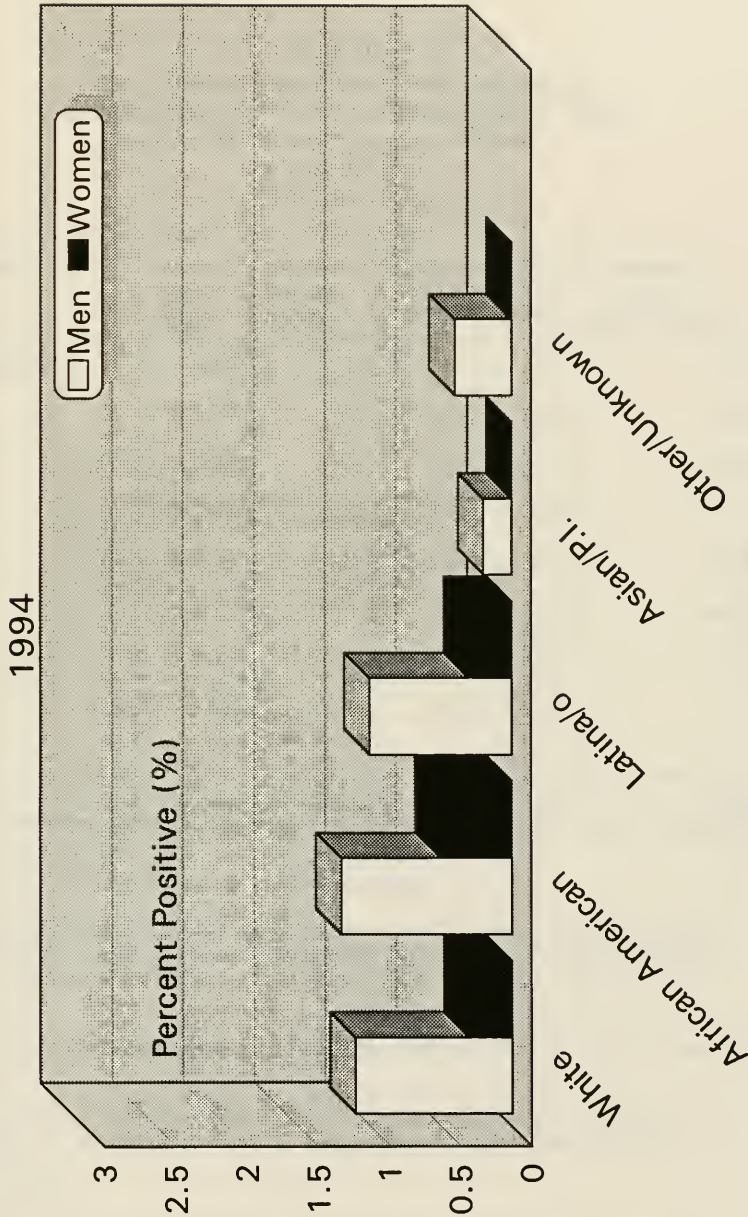
³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

⁴Includes other race and unknown race.

^aData collection for 1994 has been discontinued for Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1993 data.

^bNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

Figure 6. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Heterosexuals
Attending STD Clinics in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



Note: Excludes American Indian/Alaskan Native race/ethnicity.
California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, 1996



Table 10.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Males¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age-Group
1993-1994

Age Group	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ³ 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993 ^a	1994	
19 and Under	1,468	2	0.0	0.1	b
20-24	3,847	12	0.5	0.3	-40.0
25-29	3,265	37	1.3	1.1	-15.4
30-34	2,246	43	1.9	1.9	-
35-39	1,538	33	1.9	2.1	10.5
40-44	911	11	2.1	1.2	-42.9
45 and Over	1,047	15	1.3	1.4	7.7
Unknown	35	1	0.0	c	c
Total	14,357	154	1.2	1.1	-8.3

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aData collection for 1994 has been discontinued for Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1993 data.

^bNot applicable.

^cNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

Table 11.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Heterosexual Females¹
Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)² Clinics
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Age-Group
1993-1994

Age Group	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ³ 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993 ^a	1994	
19 and Under	1,684	3	0.1	0.2	100.0
20-24	2,172	9	0.3	0.4	33.3
25-29	1,685	7	0.7	0.4	-42.9
30-34	1,353	2	0.7	0.1	-85.7
35-39	901	7	0.5	0.8	60.0
40-44	483	3	1.3	0.6	-53.8
45 and Over	503	1	0.8	0.2	-75.0
Unknown	19	0	b	b	b
Total	8,800	32	0.5	0.4	-20.0

¹Includes sex contact unknown risk and IDU heterosexuals.

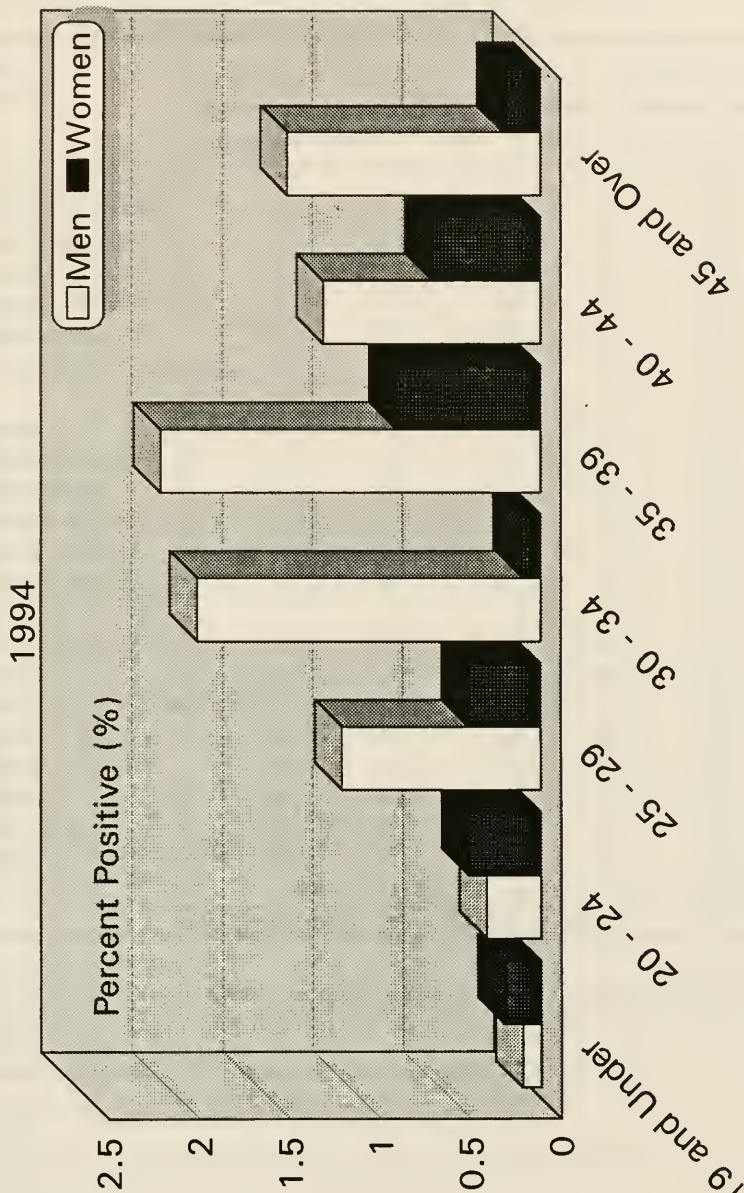
²These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

³All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aData collection for 1994 has been discontinued for Monterey, Orange, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma sites. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from 1993 data.

^bNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

**Figure 7. HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Heterosexuals
Attending STD Clinics in Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Age Group**



Note: Excludes Unknown age group.

California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, 1996

Table 12.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Fresno County, January-June 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	3	1	a	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	0	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	a	1	0	a
	Heterosexual	406	6	1.5	193	2	1.0
	Unknown Risk	0	0	a	1	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	73	3	a	63	0	a
	African American	73	2	a	32	1	a
	Latino/Latina	240	2	0.8	95	1	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	21	0	a	5	0	a
	Native American	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Other/Unknown	2	0	a	0	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	65	0	a	46	0	a
	20-24	114	1	0.9	43	0	a
	25-29	87	2	a	33	0	a
	30-34	54	1	a	29	0	a
	35-39	46	1	a	19	1	a
	40-44	16	0	a	10	1	a
	45 and Over	27	2	a	15	0	a
	Unknown	0	0	a	0	0	a
Total		409	7	1.7	195	2	1.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3..

^bNot applicable.

Table 13.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Kern County, January-June 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	0	0	a	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	0	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	0	0	a	13	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	0	0	a	14	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Heterosexual	2	0	a	344	1	0.3
	Unknown Risk	0	0	a	9	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	0	0	a	135	0	0.0
	African American	2	0	a	74	1	a
	Latino/Latina	0	0	a	164	0	0.0
	Asian/Pacific Am	0	0	a	3	0	a
	Native American	0	0	a	1	0	a
	Other/Unknown	0	0	a	3	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	1	0	a	100	0	0.0
	20-24	1	0	a	92	1	a
	25-29	0	0	a	65	0	a
	30-34	0	0	a	57	0	a
	35-39	0	0	a	36	0	a
	40-44	0	0	a	16	0	a
	45 and Over	0	0	a	14	0	a
	Unknown	0	0	a	0	0	a
Total		2	0	a	380	1	0.3

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

^bNot applicable.

Table 14.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Los Angeles County, January-December 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number	Number	Prevalence	Number	Number	Prevalence
		Tested	Positive ²	(%)	Tested	Positive ²	(%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	460	106	23.0	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	24	10	41.7	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	147	2	1.4	92	3	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	77	4	5.2	41	3	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	73	5	6.8	90	1	a
	Heterosexual	7,759	67	0.9	5,518	17	0.3
	Unknown Risk	70	1	a	262	2	0.8
Race/Ethnicity	White	637	26	4.1	430	1	0.2
	African American	5,159	92	1.8	3,139	18	0.6
	Latino/Latina	2,587	72	2.8	2,242	7	0.3
	Asian/Pacific Am	96	2	a	118	0	0.0
	Native American	13	2	a	5	0	a
	Other/Unknown	118	1	0.8	69	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	897	2	0.2	1,140	1	0.1
	20-24	2,209	15	0.7	1,369	7	0.5
	25-29	1,948	53	2.7	1,142	6	0.5
	30-34	1,374	59	4.3	980	2	0.2
	35-39	974	35	3.6	678	6	0.9
	40-44	547	16	2.9	340	2	0.6
	45 and Over	661	15	2.3	354	2	0.6
	Unknown	0	0	a	0	0	a
Total		8,610	195	2.3	6,003	26	0.4

¹ These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

² All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³ Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴ Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^a Not calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

^b Not applicable.

Table 15.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Riverside County, January-June 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number	Number	Prevalence	Number	Number	Prevalence
		Tested	Positive ²	(%)	Tested	Positive ²	(%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	10	3	a	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	0	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	0	0	a	2	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	1	0	a	0	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Heterosexual	192	2	1.0	134	0	0.0
	Unknown Risk	3	0	a	1	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	74	4	5.4	54	0	a
	African American	40	0	a	22	0	a
	Latino/Latina	84	0	a	60	0	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	3	0	a	0	0	a
	Native American	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Other/Unknown	5	1	a	1	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	39	0	a	36	0	a
	20-24	50	1	a	42	0	a
	25-29	49	1	a	18	0	a
	30-34	27	1	a	20	0	a
	35-39	14	1	a	8	0	a
	40-44	9	1	a	4	0	a
	45 and Over	10	0	a	6	0	a
	Unknown	8	0	a	3	0	a
Total		206	5	2.4	137	0	0.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

^bNot applicable.



Table 16.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Sacramento County, January-June 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	9	1	a	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	1	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	6	1	a	6	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	3	0	a	7	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	a	0	0	a
	Heterosexual	282	1	0.4	171	0	0.0
	Unknown Risk	2	0	a	1	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	115	3	2.6	92	0	a
	African American	129	0	0.0	48	0	a
	Latino/Latina	43	0	a	36	0	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	8	0	a	7	0	a
	Native American	1	0	a	0	0	a
	Other/Unknown	8	0	a	2	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	41	0	a	28	0	a
	20-24	100	0	0.0	50	0	a
	25-29	72	1	a	41	0	a
	30-34	31	2	a	25	0	a
	35-39	24	0	a	18	0	a
	40-44	15	0	a	11	0	a
	45 and Over	21	0	a	12	0	a
	Unknown	0	0	a	0	0	a
Total		304	3	1.0	185	0	0.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3..

^bNot applicable.



Table 17.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
San Bernardino County, January-June 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	4	1	a	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	0	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	7	0	a	2	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	14	0	a	7	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	a	1	0	a
	Heterosexual	285	1	0.4	210	0	0.0
	Unknown Risk	17	0	a	10	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	98	1	a	85	0	a
	African American	96	1	a	42	0	a
	Latino/Latina	114	0	0.0	81	0	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	10	0	a	15	0	a
	Native American	1	0	a	2	0	a
	Other/Unknown	9	0	a	5	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	41	0	a	51	0	a
	20-24	120	0	0.0	68	0	a
	25-29	55	1	a	41	0	a
	30-34	45	0	a	24	0	a
	35-39	25	1	a	18	0	a
	40-44	18	0	a	7	0	a
	45 and Over	20	0	a	18	0	a
	Unknown	4	0	a	3	0	a
Total		328	2	0.6	230	0	0.0

¹ These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

² All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³ Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴ Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^a Not calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3..

^b Not applicable.

Table 18.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
San Diego County, January-June 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	69	17	24.6	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	1	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	6	0	a	3	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Heterosexual	601	10	1.7	212	0	0.0
	Unknown Risk	24	1	4.2	45	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	285	21	7.4	91	0	a
	African American	205	5	2.4	64	0	a
	Latino/Latina	162	1	0.6	70	0	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	14	1	a	12	0	a
	Native American	1	0	a	1	0	a
	Other/Unknown	34	0	a	22	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	46	0	a	29	0	a
	20-24	171	4	2.3	64	0	a
	25-29	167	6	3.6	59	0	a
	30-34	134	6	4.5	41	0	a
	35-39	66	4	6.1	36	0	a
	40-44	48	3	a	12	0	a
	45 and Over	65	5	7.7	19	0	a
	Unknown	4	0	a	0	0	a
Total		701	28	4.0	260	0	0.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3..

^bNot applicable.

Table 19.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
San Francisco County, January-December 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number	Number	Prevalence	Number	Number	Prevalence
		Tested	Positive ²	(%)	Tested	Positive ²	(%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	770	237	30.8	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	73	34	46.6	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	124	9	7.3	61	1	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	99	4	4.0	75	1	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	28	0	a	7	0	a
	Heterosexual	1,986	36	1.8	758	6	0.8
	Unknown Risk	7	0	a	38	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	1,209	167	13.8	280	4	1.4
	African American	865	85	9.8	315	2	0.6
	Latino/Latina	688	52	7.6	192	2	1.0
	Asian/Pacific Am	230	7	3.0	119	0	0.0
	Native American	46	7	15.2	21	0	a
	Other/Unknown	49	2	a	12	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	135	0	0.0	119	2	1.7
	20-24	645	17	2.6	276	1	0.4
	25-29	782	59	7.5	213	2	0.9
	30-34	598	83	13.9	122	3	2.5
	35-39	413	80	19.4	82	0	a
	40-44	245	43	17.6	58	0	a
	45 and Over	267	38	14.2	69	0	a
	Unknown	2	0	a	0	0	a
Total		3,087	320	10.4	939	8	0.9

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3..

^bNot applicable.

Table 20.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
San Joaquin County, January-June 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	8	1	a	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	0	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	11	0	a	5	0	a
	Hemophilia	1	0	a	0	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	3	1	a	1	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Heterosexual	334	3	0.9	143	0	0.0
	Unknown Risk	14	0	a	9	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	73	2	a	48	0	a
	African American	73	1	a	48	0	a
	Latino/Latina	199	2	1.0	47	0	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	14	0	a	7	0	a
	Native American	2	0	a	0	0	a
	Other/Unknown	10	0	a	8	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	40	0	a	31	0	a
	20-24	102	0	0.0	32	0	a
	25-29	60	0	a	21	0	a
	30-34	60	2	a	32	0	a
	35-39	25	1	a	17	0	a
	40-44	28	1	a	15	0	a
	45 and Over	50	0	a	6	0	a
	Unknown	6	1	a	4	0	a
Total		371	5	1.3	158	0	0.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3..

^bNot applicable.



Table 21.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
San Luis Obispo County, January-June 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	3	1	a	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	0	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	3	0	a	5	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	3	0	a	7	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	2	0	a	0	0	a
	Heterosexual	182	0	0.0	101	0	0.0
	Unknown Risk	3	0	a	3	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	144	1	0.7	93	0	a
	African American	10	0	a	5	0	a
	Latino/Latina	38	0	a	13	0	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	2	0	a	4	0	a
	Native American	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Other/Unknown	2	0	a	1	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	26	0	a	32	0	a
	20-24	59	0	a	26	0	a
	25-29	45	0	a	24	0	a
	30-34	17	0	a	12	0	a
	35-39	19	1	a	12	0	a
	40-44	13	0	a	3	0	a
	45 and Over	13	0	a	4	0	a
	Unknown	2	0	a	3	0	a
Total		196	1	0.5	116	0	0.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

^bNot applicable.

Table 22.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Santa Clara County, January-December 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number	Number	Prevalence	Number	Number	Prevalence
		Tested	Positive ²	(%)	Tested	Positive ²	(%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	70	15	21.4	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	4	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	27	0	a	4	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	66	0	a	14	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	3	0	a	2	0	a
	Heterosexual	852	5	0.6	197	0	0.0
	Unknown Risk	30	1	a	59	2	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	358	13	3.6	75	0	a
	African American	136	3	2.2	25	0	a
	Latino/Latina	461	4	0.9	108	0	0.0
	Asian/Pacific Am	77	1	a	27	0	a
	Native American	7	0	a	1	0	a
	Other/Unknown	13	0	a	40	2	a
Age Group	19 and Under	83	0	a	49	0	a
	20-24	309	1	0.3	63	0	a
	25-29	233	8	3.4	45	0	a
	30-34	166	4	2.4	47	0	a
	35-39	125	5	4.0	27	1	a
	40-44	62	2	a	15	1	a
	45 and Over	61	1	a	24	0	a
	Unknown	13	0	a	6	0	a
Total		1,052	21	2.0	276	2	0.7

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3..

^bNot applicable.

Table 23.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Solano County, January-June 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	1	1	a	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	0	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	2	0	a	0	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	0	0	a	5	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	1	0	a	2	0	a
	Heterosexual	224	0	0.0	159	0	0.0
	Unknown Risk	3	1	a	1	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	74	0	a	49	0	a
	African American	101	2	2.0	67	0	a
	Latino/Latina	41	0	a	35	0	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	13	0	a	15	0	a
	Native American	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Other/Unknown	2	0	a	1	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	32	0	a	31	0	a
	20-24	57	2	a	48	0	a
	25-29	50	0	a	30	0	a
	30-34	39	0	a	21	0	a
	35-39	19	0	a	13	0	a
	40-44	20	0	a	14	0	a
	45 and Over	14	0	a	8	0	a
	Unknown	0	0	a	2	0	a
Total		231	2	0.9	167	0	0.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

^bNot applicable.

Table 24.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Long Beach City, January-June 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number	Number	Prevalence	Number	Number	Prevalence
		Tested	Positive ²	(%)	Tested	Positive ²	(%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	17	6	35.3	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	1	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	5	0	a	1	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	2	0	a	0	0	a
	Heterosexual	265	3	1.1	217	0	0.0
	Unknown Risk	0	0	a	2	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	59	3	a	49	0	a
	African American	132	4	3.0	78	0	a
	Latino/Latina	88	2	a	70	0	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	7	0	a	13	0	a
	Native American	0	0	a	0	0	a
	Other/Unknown	4	0	a	10	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	28	0	a	38	0	a
	20-24	73	1	a	58	0	a
	25-29	61	3	a	52	0	a
	30-34	45	3	a	36	0	a
	35-39	27	0	a	13	0	a
	40-44	22	0	a	10	0	a
	45 and Over	34	2	a	13	0	a
	Unknown	0	0	a	0	0	a
Total		290	9	3.1	220	0	0.0

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

^bNot applicable.

Table 25.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Clients Attending Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)¹
Clinics by Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Berkeley City, January-December 1994

Mode of Transmission/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Transmission Category	Homosexual/Bisexual	51	5	9.8	b	b	b
	Homosexual/Bi/IDU ³	1	0	a	b	b	b
	Heterosexual IDU ³	25	0	a	15	0	a
	Sex Partner Risk HIV	18	1	a	25	0	a
	Blood Recipient ⁴	2	0	a	3	0	a
	Heterosexual	629	8	1.3	235	2	0.9
	Unknown Risk	6	1	a	8	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	224	2	0.9	101	0	a
	African American	406	13	3.2	142	2	1.4
	Latino/Latina	56	0	a	17	0	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	25	0	a	14	0	a
	Native American	2	0	a	2	0	a
	Other/Unknown	19	0	a	10	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	53	0	a	46	0	a
	20-24	164	0	0.0	58	1	a
	25-29	166	5	3.0	56	0	a
	30-34	114	3	2.6	45	0	a
	35-39	100	6	6.0	25	1	a
	40-44	68	0	a	30	0	a
	45 and Over	65	1	a	24	0	a
	Unknown	2	0	a	2	0	a
Total		732	15	2.0	286	2	0.7

¹These unlinked (blinded) surveys were drawn from blood specimens collected for routine syphilis screening on individuals seeking evaluation, examination, and/or for a new STD episode. Specimens were collected consecutively and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

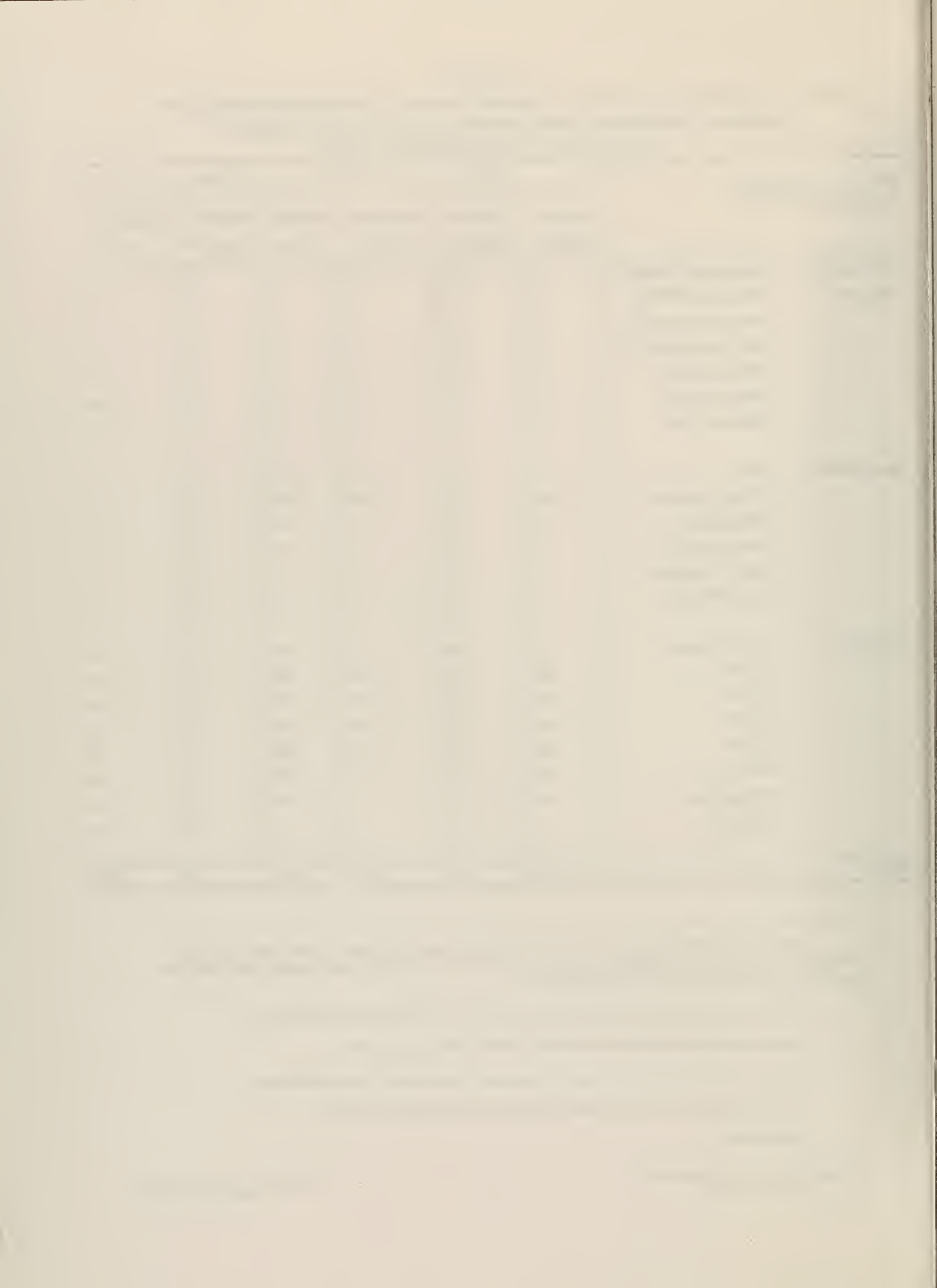
²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes persons with a history of injection drug use (IDU) since January 1978.

⁴Includes persons with a history of blood transfusion(s) between January 1977 and March 1985.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

^bNot applicable.



DRUG TREATMENT CENTERS



SURVEYS OF ADULTS IN DRUG TREATMENT CENTERS (DTC)

The seroprevalence survey in drug treatment centers (DTC) includes persons who enter participating DTC and who report injecting illicit drugs during the previous year. During 1994, unlinked (blinded) surveys to determine rates of HIV-1 infection among DTC clients were conducted in 10 centers in five local health departments¹. In all, 2,851 serum samples were tested during 1994. The seroprevalence for all centers increased from 4.2 percent in 1993² to 4.5 percent in 1994 (Table 26).

HIV seroprevalence among injection drug users (IDUs) in selected California counties ranged from a high of 10.3 percent in San Francisco to a low of 0.9 percent in Los Angeles. Compared to the previous year, Los Angeles and Santa Clara counties showed a decrease (-47.1 and -8.0 percent, respectively). Seroprevalence increased in all other participating counties (Table 26, Figure 8).

Among gender and transmission categories between 1993 and 1994, there were increases in men with *heterosexual* and *unknown orientation* (Table 27). Men represented 64.0 percent (1,831) of the total DTC population of which 4.4 percent were HIV seropositive, up from 4.1 in 1993. Women represented 35.2 percent (1,004) of the total DTC population of which 4.6 (4.6 percent) were HIV seropositive, up from 4.3 in 1993.

Table 28 and Figure 9 show the seroprevalence among gender and race/ethnicity categories and the changes in these rates between 1993 and 1994. During 1994, 52.1 percent (1,486) of the specimens tested in DTC were of *White* origin; 25.0 percent (714) of *Latinas/os* origin; 18.2 percent (520) of *African American* origin; 1.1 percent (31) of *Asian/Pacific Islander* origin; and 0.9 percent (25) of *American Indian/Alaskan Native* origin. Among *White* men there was an increase from 1993 to 1994, up 16.0 percent to a rate of 2.9, compared to a decrease among *White* women, from 2.4 in 1993 to 1.7 in 1994, a drop of 29.2 percent. HIV seroprevalence was highest among *African American* men and women (13.2 percent and 16.8 percent, respectively). Along with the highest seroprevalence, *African American* women also had the highest percentage increase (21.7 percent). *African American* men also showed an increase in 1994, up 9.1 percent. The seroprevalence for *Latino* men remained unchanged from 1993 at 1.4 percent, compared to *Latina* women whose seroprevalence increased from 1.8 percent in 1993 to 2.0 percent in 1994.

¹Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Santa Clara.

²All 1993 data from: State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1993, September 1995.

Table 29 and Figure 10 show that seroprevalences were highest among men in age groups 40 - 44 (5.2 percent) and in women 35 - 39 (6.9 percent). Compared to 1993, men in age groups 35 - 39 and 45 and Over showed a decrease (-18.0 percent). Among women, age groups 30 - 34 and 35 - 39 showed a decrease (-14.7 and -5.5 percent, respectively). Remaining age groups showed an increase in seroprevalence compared to 1993.

Table 26.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
Selected California Counties
1993 - 1994

Selected Counties	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
Alameda	411	29	5.3	7.1	34.0
Contra Costa	594	34	5.1	5.7	11.8
Fresno	a	a	1.5	a	a
Los Angeles	1,136	10	1.7	0.9	-47.1
San Diego	a	a	4.0	a	a
San Francisco	495	51	7.9	10.3	30.4
San Joaquin	a	a	0.0	a	a
Santa Clara	215	5	2.5	2.3	-8.0
Total	2,851	129	4.2	4.5	7.1

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferentially admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Data collection for this site has been discontinued. In order to make comparisons the same sites were dropped from the total for 1993.

**Figure 8. HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)
in Selected California Counties
1993 - 1994**

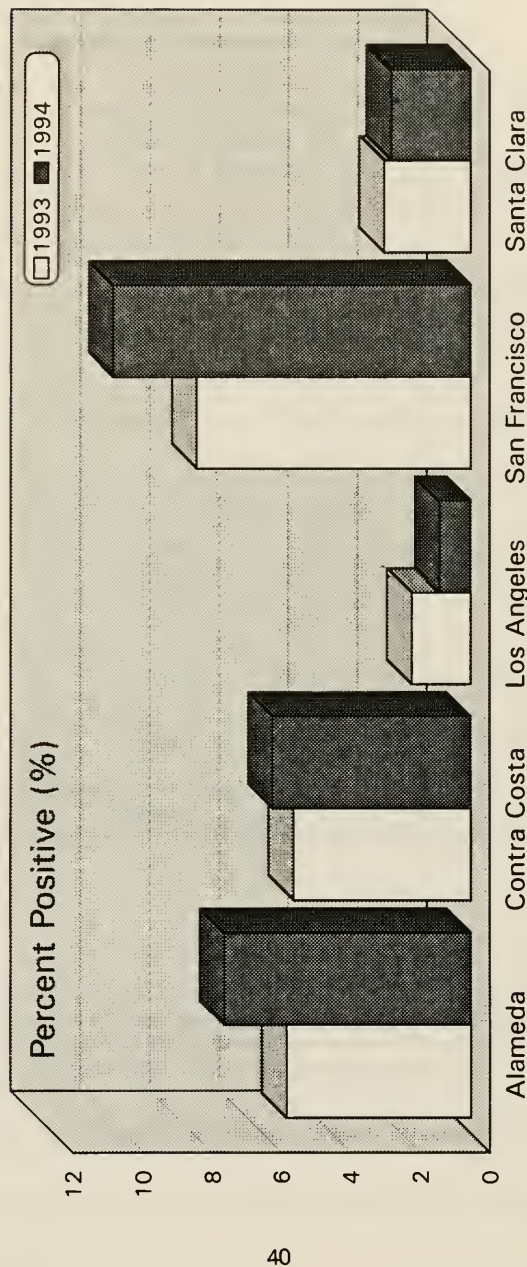


Table 27.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Transmission Category
1993 - 1994

Gender and Sexual Orientation	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
MALE					
Homosexual/Bisexual	39	8	21.6	20.5	-5.1
Heterosexual	1,666	67	3.8	4.0	5.3
Unknown Orientation	108	4	3.2	3.7	15.6
Sub-Total MALE	1,813	79	4.1	4.4	7.3
FEMALE					
Lesbian/Bisexual	68	6	5.8	8.8	51.7
Heterosexual	895	37	4.1	4.1	-
Unknown Orientation	41	3	a	a	a
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,004	46	4.3	4.6	7.0
Missing Gender	34	4	a	11.8	a
Total	2,851	129	4.2	4.5	7.1

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferentially admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

*Not calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

Table 28.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
1993 - 1994

Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
MALE					
White	891	26	2.5	2.9	16.0
African American	341	45	12.1	13.2	9.1
Latino	515	7	1.4	1.4	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	24	1	a	a	a
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	0	a	a	a
None of the Above ³	33	0	a	a	a
Sub-Total MALE	1,813	79	4.1	4.4	7.3
FEMALE					
White	595	10	2.4	1.7	-29.2
African American	179	30	13.8	16.8	21.7
Latina	199	4	1.8	2.0	11.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	1	a	a	a
American Indian/Alaskan Native	16	1	a	a	a
None of the Above ³	8	0	a	a	a
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,004	46	4.3	4.6	7.0
Missing Gender	34	4	a	11.8	a
Total	2,851	129	4.2	4.5	7.1

¹ Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferentially admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

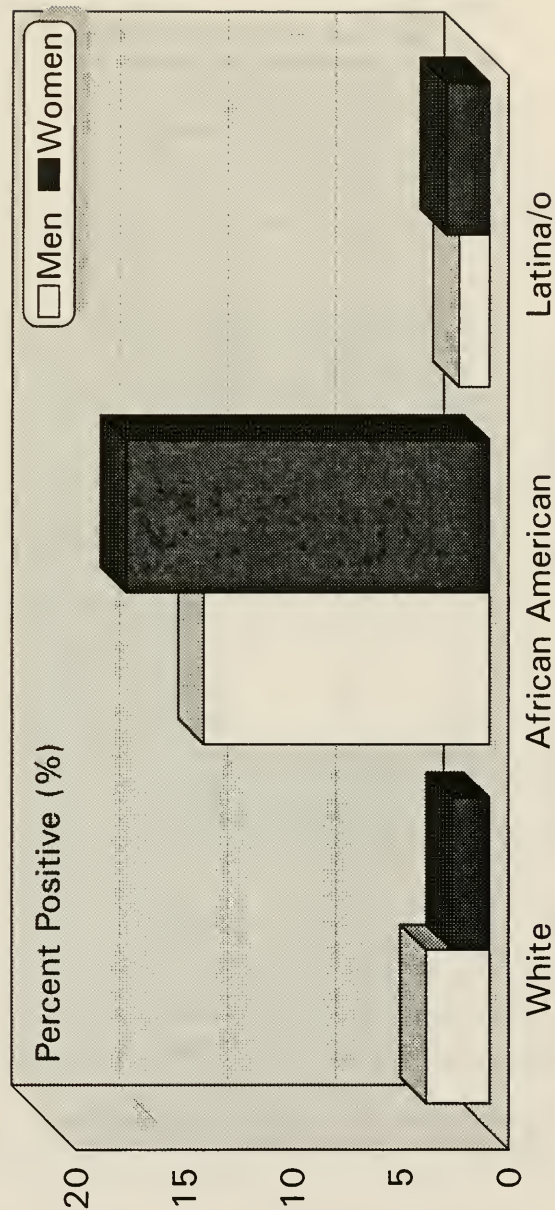
² All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³ Includes other race and unknown race.

^a Not calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.



Figure 9. HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC) in Selected California Counties
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
1994



Note: Excludes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity.

California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, 1996

California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1994



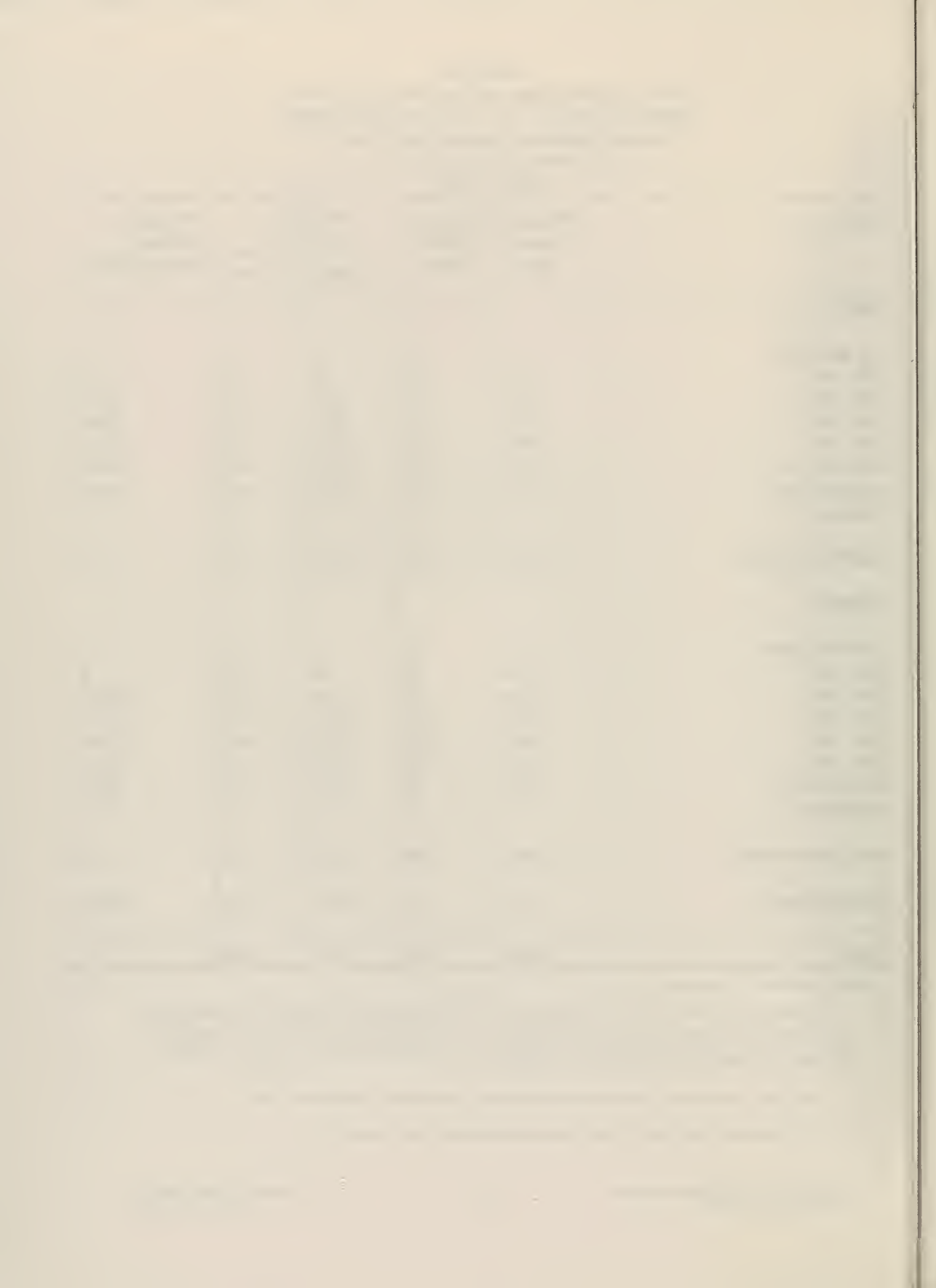
Table 29.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC)¹
Selected California Counties and Cities
by Gender and Age Group
1993 - 1994

Age Group	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
MALE					
19 and Under	3	0	a	a	a
20 - 24	30	0	a	a	a
25 - 29	142	4	2.2	2.8	27.3
30 - 34	255	13	3.0	5.1	70.0
35 - 39	391	16	5.0	4.1	-18.0
40 - 44	477	25	4.0	5.2	30.0
45 and Over	511	21	5.0	4.1	-18.0
Unknown	4	0	a	a	a
Sub-Total MALE	1,813	79	4.1	4.4	7.3
FEMALE					
19 and Under	5	0	a	a	a
20 - 24	48	0	a	a	a
25 - 29	105	3	1.9	2.9	52.6
30 - 34	204	6	3.4	2.9	-14.7
35 - 39	262	18	7.3	6.9	-5.5
40 - 44	213	12	4.8	5.6	16.7
45 and Over	164	6	2.1	3.7	76.2
Unknown	3	1	a	a	a
Sub-Total FEMALE	1,004	46	4.3	4.6	7.0
Missing Gender	34	4	15.4	11.8	-23.4
Total	2,851	129	4.2	4.5	7.1

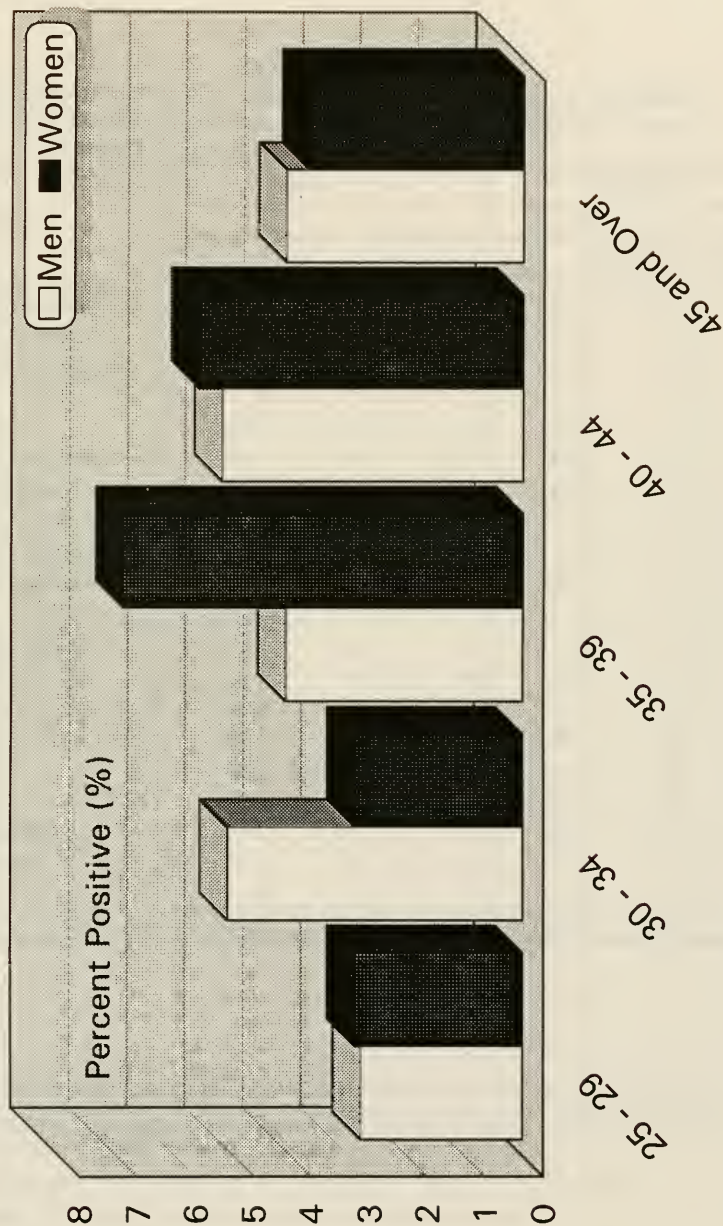
¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferentially admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.



**Figure 10. HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users
Entering Methadone Treatment Programs (DTC) in Selected California Counties
by Gender and Age Group
1994**



Note: Excludes 19 and Under, 20 - 24, and Unknown age groups.

California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS, 1996

Table 30.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users Entering Methadone Treatment
Programs (DTC)¹ by Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Alameda County, January-December 1994

Sexual Orientation/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Sexual Orientation	Homosexual/Bisexual	1	0	a	7	1	a
	Heterosexual	237	15	6.3	121	9	7.4
	Unknown Orientation	31	2	a	14	2	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	95	3	a	55	1	a
	African American	95	14	14.7	44	9	20.5
	Latino/Latina	70	0	a	33	1	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	2	0	a	1	0	a
	Native American	4	0	a	8	1	a
	Other/Unknown	3	0	a	1	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	0	0	a	1	0	a
	20-24	7	0	a	5	0	a
	25-29	13	0	a	18	1	a
	30-34	29	2	a	27	4	14.8
	35-39	55	4	7.3	35	1	a
	40-44	74	4	5.4	31	3	a
	45 and Over	91	7	7.7	25	3	a
	Unknown	0	0	a	0	0	a
Total		269	17	6.3	142	12	8.5

¹ Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferentially admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

² All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive to ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^a Not calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.



Table 31.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users Entering Methadone Treatment
Programs (DTC)¹ by Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Contra Costa County, January-December 1994

Sexual Orientation/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Sexual Orientation	Homosexual/Bisexual	1	0	a	18	3	a
	Heterosexual	358	19	5.3	212	11	5.2
	Unknown Orientation	3	0	a	1	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	242	4	1.7	179	1	0.6
	African American	42	13	a	32	12	37.5
	Latino/Latina	64	2	a	16	1	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	5	0	a	0	0	a
	Native American	1	0	a	1	0	a
	Other/Unknown	8	0	a	3	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	0	0	a	1	0	a
	20-24	5	0	a	6	0	a
	25-29	14	1	a	14	0	a
	30-34	46	1	a	57	0	a
	35-39	93	2	a	79	10	12.7
	40-44	123	10	8.1	42	3	a
	45 and Over	80	5	6.3	31	0	a
	Unknown	1	0	a	1	1	a
Total		362	19	5.2	231	14	6.1

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferentially admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

Table 32.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users Entering Methadone Treatment
Programs (DTC)¹ by Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Los Angeles County, January-December 1994

Sexual Orientation/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Sexual Orientation	Homosexual/Bisexual	9	1	a	27	0	a
	Heterosexual	663	4	0.6	339	2	0.6
	Unknown Orientation	72	2	a	26	1	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	319	2	0.6	205	2	1.0
	African American	133	3	2.3	63	1	a
	Latino/Latina	267	1	0.4	115	0	0.0
	Asian/Pacific Am	5	1	a	0	0	a
	Native American	2	0	a	7	0	a
	Other/Unknown	18	0	a	2	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	3	0	a	3	0	a
	20-24	10	0	a	17	0	a
	25-29	63	1	a	46	0	a
	30-34	106	0	0.0	85	2	a
	35-39	163	1	0.6	86	0	a
	40-44	174	1	0.6	81	1	a
	45 and Over	225	4	1.8	73	0	a
	Unknown	0	0	a	1	0	a
Total		744	7	0.9	392	3	0.8

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978.

Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferentially admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Not calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

Table 33.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users Entering Methadone Treatment
Programs (DTC)¹ by Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
San Francisco County, January-December 1994

Sexual Orientation/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Sexual Orientation	Homosexual/Bisexual	25	7	28.0	14	2	a
	Heterosexual	280	27	9.6	174	15	8.6
	Unknown Orientation	1	0	a	0	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	186	16	8.6	127	6	4.7
	African American	68	14	20.6	38	8	21.1
	Latino/Latina	40	4	10.0	17	2	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	11	0	a	4	1	a
	Native American	1	0	a	0	0	a
	Other/Unknown	0	0	a	2	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	0	0	a	0	0	a
	20-24	7	0	a	19	0	a
	25-29	40	2	a	25	2	a
	30-34	50	9	18.0	27	0	a
	35-39	54	8	14.8	47	7	14.9
	40-44	73	10	13.7	45	5	11.1
	45 and Over	82	5	6.1	24	3	a
	Unknown	0	0	a	1	0	a
Total		306	34	11.1	188	17	9.0

¹ Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978. Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferentially admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

² All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^a Not calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

Table 34.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Injection Drug Users Entering Methadone Treatment
Programs (DTC)¹ by Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group Category
Santa Clara County, January-December 1994

Sexual Orientation/ Demographic Categories		Males			Females		
		Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)	Number Tested	Number Positive ²	Prevalence (%)
Sexual Orientation	Homosexual/Bisexual	3	0	a	2	0	a
	Heterosexual	128	2	1.6	49	0	a
	Unknown Orientation	1	0	a	0	0	a
Race/Ethnicity	White	49	1	a	29	0	a
	African American	3	1	a	2	0	a
	Latino/Latina	74	0	a	18	0	a
	Asian/Pacific Am	1	0	a	2	0	a
	Native American	1	0	a	0	0	a
	Other/Unknown	4	0	a	0	0	a
Age Group	19 and Under	0	0	a	0	0	a
	20-24	1	0	a	1	0	a
	25-29	12	0	a	2	0	a
	30-34	24	1	a	8	0	a
	35-39	26	1	a	15	0	a
	40-44	33	0	a	14	0	a
	45 and Over	33	0	a	11	0	a
	Unknown	3	0	a	0	0	a
Total		132	2	1.5	51	0	a

¹Includes persons entering methadone treatment who have a history of injection drug use (IDU) since 1978.
Excludes persons with a prior admission to treatment during the survey period, and persons who were preferentially admitted to treatment due to HIV/AIDS. Blood specimens were collected for syphilis screening as part of the admission requirements, and tested for HIV after all personal identifiers were removed.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Not calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3..



SURVEY OF CHILDBEARING WOMEN



SURVEY OF CHILDBEARING WOMEN

Since 1988, the California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has participated in a survey to estimate the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection among childbearing women.

The survey is based on the systematic, unlinked testing for HIV antibodies of residual blood specimens routinely collected on filter paper from newborn infants for metabolic screening. Consecutive births during a survey period of three months (July, August, and September) per year are sampled in California. A positive test reflects HIV infection in the mother, but not necessarily in the infant, because maternal antibodies cross the placenta during pregnancy.

This report includes HIV seroprevalence for childbearing women in selected California counties¹. During 1994, 105,407 unlinked specimens were tested for maternal HIV antibodies in these counties. Of these, 90 specimens were confirmed positive. The seroprevalence estimate for childbearing women in selected California counties was 0.09 percent (nine per 10,000) in 1994, up 50.0 percent from 1993² (0.06 percent). County-specific seroprevalence ranged from zero positives in San Luis Obispo county to a high of 0.17 percent in San Francisco. Seroprevalence went up in 1994 compared to 1993 for childbearing women in nine counties, remained the same in four counties and went down in one county (Table 35).

In 1994, age-specific prevalence rates decreased from 1993 for women in age groups *19 and Under* and *30 - 34* years and increased for women in all other age groups. The highest percentage increase, 100.0 percent, was for women in age group *20 - 24*, where the rate moved up to 0.08 percent (eight per 10,000) from 0.04 percent in 1993. The highest percentage decrease, 28.6 percent, was for women *19 and Under* where the rate decreased to 0.05 percent (Table 36).

African American childbearing women accounted for the highest prevalence (0.40 percent) compared to rates among *Whites* (0.06 percent), *Latinas* (0.06 percent), *Asian/Pacific Islanders* (zero), and *Other*³ (0.02 percent). Seroprevalence rates decreased from 1993 for *Asian/Pacific Islander* and *Other*² women and increased for women in all other race/ethnicity groups (Table 36).

¹These counties were chosen because they match STD and DTC counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, and Solano.

²All 1993 data from: State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1993, September 1995.

³Includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and mixed races.

Table 35.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence in California Childbearing Women¹
Selected California Counties
1993 - 1994

Selected Counties	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
Alameda	5,457	8	0.07	0.15	114.3
Contra Costa	3,154	3	0.09	0.10	11.1
Fresno	3,932	3	0.02	0.08	300.0
Kern	3,186	1	0.03	0.03	-
Los Angeles	46,667	42	0.07	0.09	28.6
Riverside	6,224	3	0.03	0.05	66.7
Sacramento	4,733	5	0.10	0.11	10.0
San Bernardino	7,603	6	0.05	0.08	60.0
San Diego	10,954	9	0.03	0.08	166.7
San Francisco	2,293	4	0.21	0.17	-19.0
San Joaquin	2,363	1	0.04	0.04	-
San Luis Obispo	693	0	0.00	0.00	-
Santa Clara	6,815	4	0.06	0.06	-
Solano	1,333	1	0.07	0.08	14.3
Total	105,407	90	0.06	0.09	50.0

¹Residual dried-blood specimens collected by heel stick onto filter paper for newborn metabolic screening were tested for HIV antibody, only in the third quarter of each year.

²All positive specimens were tested for HIV antibody by enzyme immunossay and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

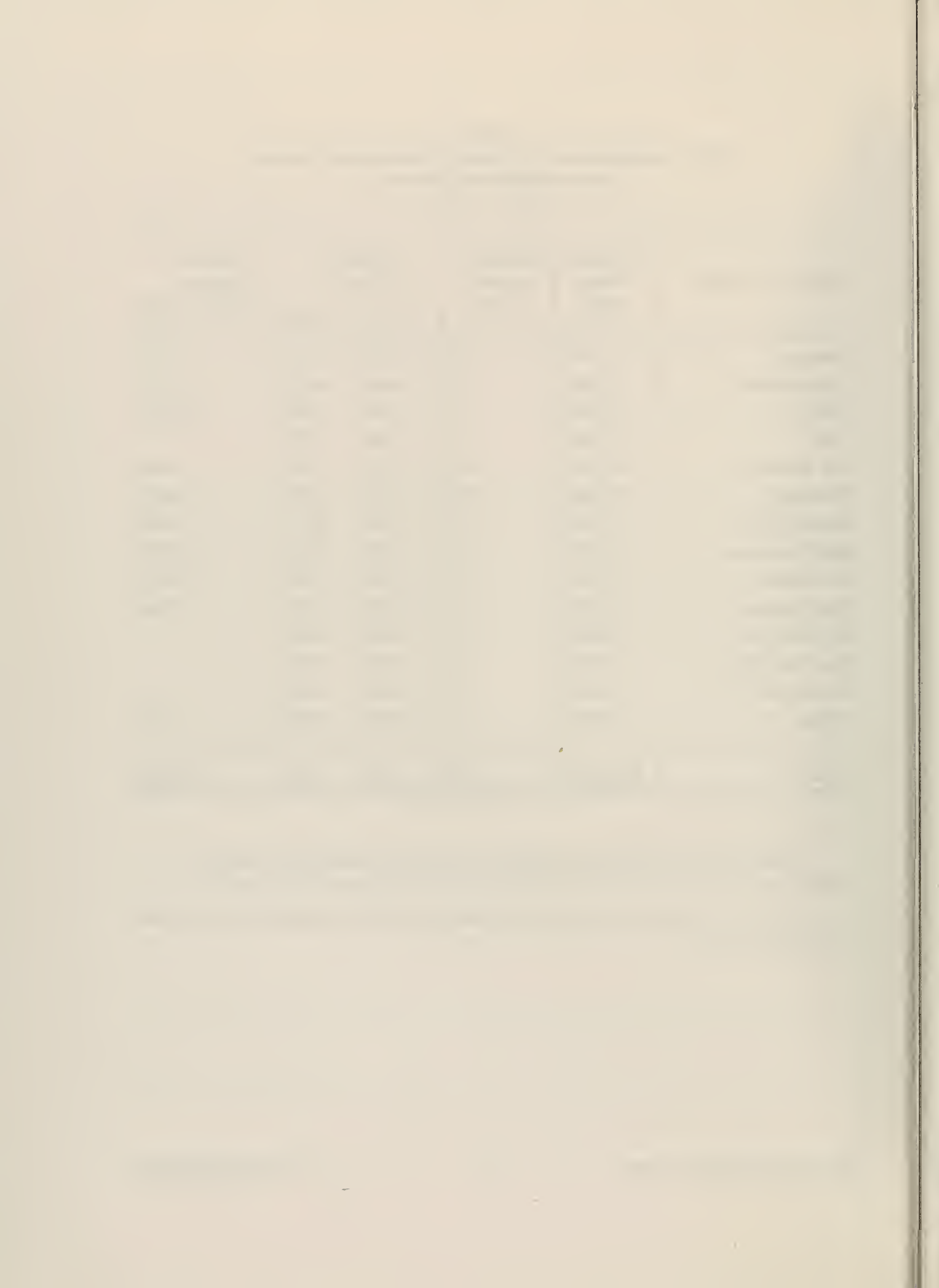


Table 36.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence in California Childbearing Women¹
by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity of Mother
Selected California Counties
1993 - 1994

Age Group Race/Ethnicity	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
Age Group					
19 and Under	13,374	7	0.07	0.05	-28.6
20 - 24	25,461	21	0.04	0.08	100.0
25 - 29	28,833	31	0.06	0.11	83.3
30 - 34	23,813	15	0.08	0.06	-25.0
35 and Over	13,517	16	0.07	0.12	71.4
Unknown	409	0	0.32	0.00	-100.0
Race/Ethnicity					
White	34,099	20	0.02	0.06	200.0
African American	9,188	37	0.29	0.40	37.9
Latina	49,970	32	0.05	0.06	20.0
Asian	7,401	0	0.01	0.00	-100.0
Other ³	4,669	1	0.05	0.02	-60.0
Unknown	80	0	0.00	a	a
Total	105,407	90	0.06	0.09	50.0

¹Residual dried-blood specimens collected by heel stick onto filter paper for newborn metabolic screening were tested for HIV antibody, only in the third quarter of each year.

²All positive specimens were tested for HIV antibody by enzyme immunoassay and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

³Includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and mixed races.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

BLOOD BANKS AND PLASMA CENTERS

THE
JOURNAL OF
THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

SURVEY AMONG BLOOD BANKS AND PLASMA CENTERS

The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (CDHS/OA), began monitoring data from the routine testing of blood donors in 1987. HIV prevalences among donors are lower than those of the general population because persons at increased risk for HIV infection are actively discouraged from donating.

This report summarizes data from HIV-1 antibody screening of blood and blood products collected in selected California counties and cities for 1994. Additional county data is available through the Office of AIDS. CDHS/OA received reports of testing results from 55 blood banks and 24 plasma centers. This information represents data from approximately 98 percent of the California facilities required to report HIV-1/HIV-2¹ antibody test results to CDHS/OA.

In 1994, 971,007 specimens from selected California blood banks² were tested, of which 47 (0.005 percent) were seropositive (Table 37). The overall prevalence of 0.005 percent remained unchanged from 1993³. HIV seroprevalence in selected California blood banks ranged from zero to 0.010 percent.

In 1994, 639,184 specimens from selected California plasma centers⁴ were tested, of which 121 (0.019 percent) were seropositive, compared to 190 (0.029 percent) in 1993³ (Table 38). HIV seroprevalence in selected California plasma centers ranged from 0.004 to 0.030 percent.

¹Testing for HIV-2 began the second quarter of 1992. Data collected through 1994 showed 2 confirmed positive for HIV-2. To date, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has not licensed a confirmatory test for HIV-2 infection. Currently, reactive HIV-2 EIAs are confirmed by unlicensed tests. Cross-reactivity between HIV-1 and HIV-2 is a strong possibility in instances where HIV-2 is confirmed by existing unlicensed testing.

²Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and the City of Long Beach.

³State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1993, September 1995.

⁴Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, and the City of Long Beach.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It was a process of constant evolution, shaped by the dreams and aspirations of its people. The story of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability to overcome adversity.

The United States has a rich and diverse heritage. It is a land of many cultures, languages, and traditions. The people of the United States have made many contributions to the world, in the fields of science, art, and literature. The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and emerged as a global leader. The United States is a land of hope and opportunity, and its future is bright.

Table 37.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Units Collected
Selected California Blood Banks
1993 - 1994

Selected Counties	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ¹ 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
Alameda	78,754	3	0.005	0.004	-20.0
Fresno	48,273	1	0.010	0.002	-80.0
Kern	24,711	1	0.000	0.004	a
Los Angeles	300,205	20	0.007	0.007	-
Riverside	12,625	1	0.000	0.008	a
Sacramento	91,593	3	0.002	0.003	50.0
San Bernardino	68,137	0	0.006	0.000	-100.0
San Diego	117,273	12	0.010	0.010	-
San Francisco	92,693	5	0.003	0.005	66.7
San Joaquin	36,120	0	0.000	0.000	-
San Luis Obispo	13,319	0	0.000	0.000	-
San Mateo	22,910	0	0.000	0.000	-
Santa Clara	61,952	1	0.001	0.002	100.0
Long Beach	2,442	0	0.000	0.000	-
Total	971,007	47	0.005	0.005	-

¹All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aNot Applicable.



Table 38.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Units Collected
Selected California Plasma Centers
1993 - 1994

Selected Counties	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ¹ 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
Alameda	41,446	10	0.014	0.024	71.4
Fresno	78,369	13	0.034	0.017	-50.0
Los Angeles	40,175	10	0.033	0.025	-24.2
Riverside	50,780	5	0.008	0.010	25.0
Sacramento	43,724	7	0.043	0.016	-62.8
San Bernardino	56,975	17	0.021	0.030	42.9
San Diego	220,733	34	0.032	0.015	-53.1
San Joaquin	24,985	1	0.000	0.004	a
Long Beach	81,997	24	0.048	0.029	39.6
Total	639,184	121	0.029	0.019	-34.5

¹ All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aNot Applicable.

CIVILIAN APPLICANTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE



SURVEY AMONG CIVILIAN APPLICANTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Since October 1985, all persons applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) have been screened for HIV infection as part of their entrance medical evaluation. Data from this group are important because of the large number of persons screened and because the applicants include both sexes and all racial and ethnic groups from all areas of the country. The Department of Defense shares the resulting statistical data with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for HIV surveillance purposes. The CDC in turn provides this information to state and local health departments.

Through 1994, before medical evaluations, applicants were interviewed about drug use and homosexual activity, both of which were grounds for exclusion from entry into military service. Potential applicants were informed that they would be screened for HIV antibodies and excluded from entry if infected. Therefore, injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, and persons who suspected or were already aware they were infected with HIV were likely to have been under represented among those applicants actually tested.

During the survey period, injection drug users and openly gay, lesbian, and bisexual men and women were denied entry into military service. Since these applicants were excluded prior to medical evaluation and HIV screening, they are likely to be under-represented in these data.

This report summarizes data for 14 selected California counties¹. Additional county data are available through the Office of AIDS. In 1994, a total of 21,976 specimens from these selected counties was tested for HIV antibodies (Table 39). Of these, 0.05 percent were seropositive, a decrease from 0.10 percent in 1993². Prevalence rates ranged from zero positives in nine counties to a high of 0.53 percent in San Francisco county.

As shown in Table 40, males represented 82.7% (18,185) of the total civilian applicants for these counties, of which eight (0.04 percent) were seropositive, a decrease (66.7 percent) compared to 1993. Females represented 17.3 percent (3,791) of the total civilian applicants for these counties, of which two (0.05 percent) were seropositive, up from zero in 1993 (Table 41).

In 1994, age-specific prevalence rates for men decreased in all age groups, with the exception of *40 and Over* which remained at zero (Table 40). Age group *30 - 34*

¹Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, and Solano.

²All 1993 data from: State of California, Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report 1993, September 1995.

showed the highest prevalence rate of 0.39.

Compared to 1993², seroprevalence rates among *White, African American* and *Latino* men decreased, the two other race/ethnic groups had zero positives (Table 40) in 1993 and 1994. Compared to 1993, age-specific prevalence rates among women increased in age groups *19 and Under* and *30 - 34* and in African American race/ethnicity; however, these increases were caused by the presence of only two seropositives in 1994 (Table 41).

Table 39.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Civilian Applicants for Military Service
Selected California Counties¹
1993 - 1994

Selected Counties	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
Alameda	946	1	0.00	0.11	a
Contra Costa	724	0	0.13	0.00	-100.0
Fresno	872	1	0.00	0.11	a
Kern	732	0	0.12	0.00	-100.0
Los Angeles	7,528	5	0.14	0.07	-50.0
Riverside	1,447	0	0.07	0.00	-100.0
Sacramento	1,481	0	0.07	0.00	-100.0
San Bernardino	2,062	0	0.05	0.00	-100.0
San Diego	3,165	1	0.15	0.03	-80.0
San Francisco	376	2	0.00	0.53	a
San Joaquin	546	0	0.16	0.00	-100.0
San Luis Obispo	242	0	0.00	0.00	-
Santa Clara	1,188	0	0.00	0.00	-
Solano	667	0	0.00	0.00	-
Total	21,976	10	0.10	0.05	-50.0

¹Data provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center HIV/STD/TB Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Civilian Applicants for Military Service.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aNot Applicable.

Table 40.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Male Civilian Applicants for Military Service
Selected California Counties¹
1993 - 1994

Selected Counties	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
Age-Group					
19 and Under	9,693	0	0.01	0.00	-100.0
20 - 24	5,569	1	0.14	0.02	-85.7
25 - 29	1,697	4	0.37	0.24	-35.1
30 - 34	777	3	0.53	0.39	-26.4
35 - 39	257	0	1.38	0.00	-100.0
40 - 44	112	0	0.00	0.00	-
45 and Over	80	0	a	a	-
Race/Ethnicity					
White	9,000	6	0.08	0.07	-12.5
African American	2,055	1	0.50	0.05	-90.0
Latino	4,548	0	0.09	0.00	-100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,146	0	0.00	0.00	-
American Indian/Alaskan	131	0	0.00	0.00	-
None of the Above	305	1	0.00	0.33	b
Total	18,185	8	0.12	0.04	-66.7

¹Data provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center HIV/STD/TB Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Civilian Applicants for Military Service.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number positive less than or equal to 3.

^bNot applicable.

Table 41.
HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Female Civilian Applicants for Military Service
Selected California Counties¹
1993 - 1994

Selected Counties	Number Tested 1994	Number Positive ² 1994	Prevalence (%)		Percent Change 1993 to 1994
			1993	1994	
Age-Group					
19 and Under	2,077	1	0.00	0.05	a
20 - 24	1,175	0	0.00	0.00	-
25 - 29	343	0	0.00	0.00	-
30 - 34	152	1	0.00	0.66	a
35 - 39	30	0	b	b	-
40 - 44	8	0	b	b	-
45 and Over	6	0	b	b	-
Race/Ethnicity					
White	1,822	0	0.00	0.00	-
African American	712	2	0.00	0.28	a
Latino	794	0	0.00	0.00	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	365	0	0.00	0.00	-
American Indian/Alaskan	35	0	b	b	-
None of the Above	63	0	b	b	-
Total	3,791	2	0.00	0.05	a

¹Data provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center HIV/STD/TB Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Civilian Applicants for Military Service.

²All positive specimens were repeatedly reactive by ELISA and confirmed by a Western blot or IFA.

^aNot Applicable.

^bNot calculated for fewer than 100 tested and number less than or equal to 3.



